



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-93-109
Wednesday
9 June 1993

Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-93-109

CONTENTS

9 June 1993

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

CENTRAL AFRICA

Burundi

President-Elect Sends Message to Outgoing President [Bujumbura Radio]	1
Ndadaye Gives News Conference, Comments on 'New Burundi' [Bujumbura Radio]	1
Prime Minister Views Elections, Demonstrations [Bujumbura Radio]	1
Students Deny Tribalism Behind Protests [Bujumbura Radio]	2

Central African Republic

French Intelligence Aide Leaves, Envoy Recalled [AFP]	2
Women Demonstrate in Bangui; Violence, Arrests Reported [London International]	2

Chad

Deby Arrives in Paris for 'Friendly,' 'Working Visit' [Njamena Radio]	3
---	---

Gabon

Interior Minister Meets Political Parties on Elections [Libreville Radio]	3
---	---

Zaire

Minister Denies 'Imminent Arrival' of UN Delegation [Kinshasa TV]	4
North Kivu Governor on Situation, Attacks From Uganda [Kinshasa TV]	4
Clandestine Radio Begins Transmissions in Congo [PANA]	5

EAST AFRICA

Djibouti

President Holds Talks With French Defense Minister [Djibouti Radio]	6
Leotard on Commitment to Somalia [Paris International]	6

Eritrea

Assembly Approves New Government Appointments [Asmera Radio]	6
National Assembly Establishes State Council [Asmera Radio]	6
Issues Council Decree [Asmera Radio]	7
Country To Keep Birr Legal Currency [Asmera Radio]	8

Kenya

Moi Says Foreigners in Kenya Should Respect Host [Nairobi Radio]	8
--	---

Somalia

Evacuations Continue; Pro-Aidid Letter Circulated [AFP]	8
USC Official Refutes Reports About Chairman [Mogadishu Radio]	9
Multiparty Meeting Issues Communique on Path to Peace [Voice of the Somali Republic]	9

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Police Arrest 7 APLA Members; PAC Suspends Talks [SAPA]	10
Negotiations Committee Draws Up Draft Election Code [SAPA]	10
ANC To Instruct Members To Stop Using Slogan [Johannesburg Radio]	11
SANCO Responds to Criticism of Winnie Appointment [SAPA]	11
Official Urges Standing Up To U.S. Over Use of Space [SAPA]	11
Commission To View Demarcation of Regions [SAPA]	12
De Klerk 'Objected' to TIMES Report on Interview [BUSINESS DAY 8 Jun]	13
COSATU Launches Branch in Border/Kei Region [SAPA]	13
ANC Spokesman: White Fears in New S. Africa 'Unfounded' [Johannesburg Stereo Radio]	14
MK Stand on TEC Control of Armed Forces Said Unchanged [SOUTH 22 May]	14
'Major Questions' Over ANC Funding Accountability [THE WEEKLY MAIL 4-10 Jun]	14
Government's Draft Constitutional Proposals Viewed [THE WEEKLY MAIL 4-10 Jun]	15
9 Jun Review of Press Editorials, Commentaries [THE STAR 9 Jun, etc]	16

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

S. Africa's 32d Battalion Said Fighting on MPLA Side [Voz do Galo Negro]	18
UNITA Claims Moscow Supplying Weapons to MPLA [Voz do Galo Negro]	18
UNITA Shells Cuito City, Kills Over 50 Civilians [London International]	18
FALA Troops Report Military Gains in Lunda Sul [Voz do Galo Negro]	18
UNITA Team Chief Says Observers 'Partial' to MPLA [Voz do Galo Negro]	19
Valentim Discusses Talks, Chances for Peace [Voz do Galo Negro]	19

Lesotho

King Letsie III Addresses Opening of National Assembly [Maseru Radio]	23
Council Warns Against Undemocratic Methods To Uphold Peace [Maseru Radio]	24

Mozambique

UNOMOZ Official Views Troops Demobilization Process [Johannesburg International]	24
Justice Minister Tables Prosecuting Judges Bill [Maputo Radio]	25

Namibia

Nujoma Gives State of Nation Address 8 Jun [SAPA]	25
S. Africa Allegedly Increases Troops at Walvis Bay [NEW ERA 27 May-2 Jun]	26
Joint S. African, Angola Security Cooperation Viewed [Windhoek Radio]	26

WEST AFRICA

Liberia

Catholic Church, UNICEF, Others Condemn Massacre [AFP]	27
--	----

Nigeria

Electoral Commission Issues Guidelines on Accreditation [Lagos TV]	27
Presidential Candidates Debate Policies [Lagos TV]	27

Togo

Parties Hail Decision To Postpone Elections [Lome Radio]	28
Presidential Candidate Interviewed on Elections [Lome Radio]	29

Burundi

President-Elect Sends Message to Outgoing President

EA0506172793 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1100 GMT 5 Jun 93

[Text] President-elect Melchior Ndadaye today sent a written message to Burundi President Pierre Buyoya, which reads as follows:

Your Excellency Mr. President, as the Burundi people are at an important stage in the country's destiny, I emphatically thank you for the fundamental role you played in the democratization process of our country's political and social life. I salute you, Mr. President, as a man of initiative who introduced steps to strengthen peace and eradicate the violence that marked the administration of our country in the recent past. The Burundi people and the entire political class will always be thankful for that.

I personally pay tribute to you for your actions and assure you of my will to continue building a peaceful, free, united, and prosperous Burundi. Your Excellency Mr. President, I express my wish that democracy in Burundi will always benefit from your experience and your availability to strengthen peace in the higher interests of our nation. Once again, I thank you for your highly patriotic actions.

Ndadaye Gives News Conference, Comments on 'New Burundi'

EA0806080093 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1800 GMT 7 Jun 93

[Excerpts] In the capital, successive peaceful demonstrations have been taking place every day since 4 June. Some students and civil servants see everything in tribalist terms and are trying to involve other students to protest against the results of the 1 June presidential elections. The president-elect, Mr. Melchior Ndadaye, gave a second news conference today to reassure all Burundians.

He reiterated his deep thanks to the Burundi people for the trust they had bestowed upon him. This shows their political maturity in making political choices, which is so important in the country's history in terms of peace, security, and mutual respect, thereby leaving behind the unhappy situations which can be observed in many places at this period of democratic mutation in Africa. Here is the declaration which followed the press conference. [passage omitted]

[Begin Ndadaye recording] We would like to remind all Burundian people to know always that only work creates the means for the progress which everybody hopes to achieve. We are therefore asking everybody: peasants, artisans, functionaries, students, businessmen, briefly, all Burundi citizens and foreigners working in our country, to pursue their work in peace and serenity.

The objective of the new Burundi is to give to all, as far as possible, the best working conditions and to assure the protection of everyone's interests. We particularly call upon civil servants and students to remain attached to their work for which for the former is their means of subsistence while the latter ones expect a lot from them. Consequently, we would like, once again, to reassure everyone.

Some fear that the coming of the new power will bring job destabilization. Others worry about what they will become in the new Burundi. We said and we repeat: There is a place for everyone in this country. The thousands of salaried people in this country, civil servants or private sector employees, will remain indispensable for the economic, social and cultural life of our country. Therefore no one should be worried. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Prime Minister Views Elections, Demonstrations

EA0806081093 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1100 GMT 7 Jun 93

[Excerpts] For the last four days some students, later joined by some civil servants, poured into the streets of Bujumbura to protest, they claim, about the ethnic character of the recent presidential elections. After denouncing the illegal character of the demonstration, the mayor of Bujumbura, Mr. Anatole Kanyenkiko, gave the green light to the security forces to take any initiative in conformity with the law and use all means to discourage such attempts. This was done as the demonstration was broken up this morning. [passage omitted]

The prime minister did not fail to raise his voice of authority. Here is Mr. Adrien Sibomana speaking this morning on national radio and television.

[Begin Sibomana recording, in progress] ...some notions of democracy. In reality democracy presupposes that one renounces violence and the use of arms for the return to the ballot box and that the verdict will be that of the ballot box, and that once elected, the head of state, parliamentarians and communal administrators have the mandate to serve all without exception. He has the mandate to look after the peace and security of all citizens. [passage omitted]

We are a nation and we have to safeguard the achievements of unity and peace. Taking all this into consideration, I would like to inform you that the government that I head, as I am still here, will not tolerate [words indistinct] foolishness caused by frustration, those who start to commit acts which endanger peace and security, as we have seen everywhere. [passage omitted]

In conclusion, the ballot spoke. A president was elected and we have to accept that he is there. We also realize that we must stick to the program and that the legislative elections must take place on 29 June. [Words indistinct] after that we shall hand over to the incoming team and you will be able to judge it by its actions. [end recording]

Students Deny Tribalism Behind Protests*EA0806160093 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in Kirundi 1045 GMT 8 Jun 93*

[Text] The students who have been demonstrating in Bujumbura lately, have gathered at Burundi University, around the Unity Monument. Emmanuel Ngendanzu heard their demands.

[Ngendanzu] The students were positioned around the Unity Monument at the university. The first thing they said was that most people have not yet understood their aims. They said that people were wrongly accusing them of rejecting the new president because of his tribe. They said this was not true. They said they did not intend to destroy anything, but that they wanted a better future for Burundi. They expressed opposition to the tactics used by the presidential candidates to get elected.

They said they did not even oppose the way the elections were conducted. However, they want candidates who used underhanded tactics to openly inform the citizens that they will not implement what they said. The students believe that even the legislative and local elections will be conducted in the same way as the presidential elections. People will not be told the truth, so officials will be elected on the basis of lies.

The students also criticized the way in which the authorities failed to bring about real democracy that is not based on tribalism. They condemned the language of the authorities, who assert that if the majority of people want evil then all Burundians will have to accept it. According to the students, this is not true democracy. They called on Burundians to live together in mutual respect by consulting each other on how to govern the country.

To those who think the students are forming a small group which does not wish the country well, the students said their dream was to prepare the future Burundi so that no one condemns the youth for inaction. They called on security officials not to prevent them from demonstrating, as they would not cause any damage. They said they would apply for permission to demonstrate, so that their demonstration on 10 June could be lawfully carried out. They asked reporters to invite them to air their views and accused reporters of spreading lies about them on radio.

Central African Republic**French Intelligence Aide Leaves, Envoy Recalled***AB0806153093 Paris AFP in English 1421 GMT 8 Jun 93*

[Text] Paris, June 8 (AFP)—The French intelligence aide to Central African President Andre Kolingba, Colonel Claude Manton, recently returned to France and will probably not be replaced, an official source said Tuesday [8 June]. Manton, on mission for the French intelligence service in the Central African Republic for 12 years, had

been due back in the summer but returned prematurely "for health reasons," the source added.

France has recalled its ambassador to Bangui, Alain Pallu de Beaupuy, after just one year in the post, the Paris daily LIBERATION reported, but the Foreign Ministry would not immediately confirm the report.

Officials said Manton's return would mean a bigger role for Colonel Rene Landrin, the current commander of the 1,500 French troops permanently posted in the Central African Republic with fighter aircraft, helicopters and armour.

Last week, the daily LE MONDE declared that the boss of the General Directorate for External Security (DGSE) intelligence service, Claude Silberzahn, had been replaced because of a "blunder" over a mutiny against General Kolingba in mid-May. The revolt by DGSE-trained members of the Centrafrican presidential guard, who were claiming overdue pay, took French officials by surprise, according to LE MONDE.

Analysts said that Manton's return and the recall of the ambassador were probably also connected to Kolingba's repeated postponement of the first multi-party presidential elections in the Central African Republic. Officials have stressed France's strong support for the democratic process in the politically troubled and financially strapped nation.

Women Demonstrate in Bangui; Violence, Arrests Reported*AB0706120293 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 4 Jun 93*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Government of President Kolingba in the Central African Republic is beginning to look rather besieged. Civil servants have been on strike since the end of April over pay arrears. Tough measures by the government this week only served to stiffen the unions' resolve. Yesterday, students mounted what became a violent protest to demand their unpaid bursaries, and today, women tried to stage a big protest in the capital, Bangui, and that too ended in uproar. From Bangui, Joseph Benamsse telexed this report:

At 8 AM this morning, about 5,000 people, mostly women, joined a march which began peacefully in Barthélemy Boganda Avenue. Security forces arrived to break up the demonstrators and tear gas was fired. In response, the women marchers removed their clothing and picked up stones which they threw at the police. In the confusion, a 25-year-old man named Mendez was reported to have been killed, although this has not been confirmed. Shops in the area closed and demonstrators set fire to old rubber tires. Several people were also reported to have been injured in the demonstration.

Meanwhile, Bangui remains tense in the aftermath of two demonstrations in 24 hours. Policemen are posted all over the capital, and women demonstrators have threatened to continue their protest later today.

Yesterday's demonstration begun with the takeover of the Finance Ministry by university students claiming they were owed six months' scholarship arrears. The building was sealed off and Finance Minister Emmanuel Dokounga held hostage. Four hours later, security forces freed the minister by using rubber bullets and tear gas. However, before they dispersed, the students ransacked the ministry, breaking windows and damaging government vehicles. During these disturbances, official sources say five students were arrested. Student representatives however claim 11 of their number have been detained by the Territorial Gendarmerie. The students also claim that the deputy chairman of the students' union is one of those detained.

Meanwhile, a planned strike by journalists at the national radio station today was thwarted by a threat from Communications Minister Clement Tito that anyone not reporting for duty would be dismissed.

Chad

Deby Arrives in Paris for 'Friendly,' 'Working Visit'

AB0706213893 Ndjamenan Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 6 Jun 93

[Excerpt] Head of State Colonel Idriss Deby will as of tomorrow begin a friendly, working visit to France. He left Ndjamenan this afternoon for France. The president of the Republic was accompanied by Foreign Minister Mahamat Ali Adoum and Don Ahmed, the official in charge of diplomatic issues at the Presidency of the Republic. During his visit to France, President Deby will hold discussions with President Mitterrand, Prime Minister Balladur, and several (?French officials) in charge of cooperation and development.

It has been reported that (?President Deby has arrived in the French capital. We shall try to hook-up with our special correspondent there.) [Name indistinct], you are on the line.

[Name indistinct] Yes, [words indistinct] the president of the Republic, Alhaji Idriss Deby—henceforth, this is how he must be called because he has performed the pilgrimage to Mecca—arrived in Paris about 45 minutes ago and he is now at the Chadian Embassy in Paris. He was welcomed upon arrival by Ahmad Allam-Mi, our ambassador here in Paris, and the French ambassador to Chad, Mr. (De la Roche). [passage omitted]

Gabon

Interior Minister Meets Political Parties on Elections

AB0406211293 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1230 GMT 3 Jun 93

[Text] In Gabon, political circles are concerned about preparations for the December presidential elections. Party representatives have been received by Interior Minister Antoine Mboumbou-Miyakou. Here is what was said:

[Begin recording] [Mboumbou-Miyakou] It was a consultative meeting concerning the application of the electoral code, especially the drawing up of the electoral list. In view of the deadline given to us, I thought that it was necessary for the government to meet with the political parties in order to obtain their views on what we want to do now. We are going to start drawing up the electoral list so that we can beat the deadline for the presidential elections set to take place in December.

[Unidentified reporter] What is the concrete outcome of your discussions?

[Mboumbou-Miyakou] All the political parties unanimously agreed to the proposal that I made on the need to draw up the electoral list before the outcome of the general census. A report will be presented and instructions will be given to the local administrative authorities to begin this work as soon as possible.

[Reporter] Are you satisfied with the discussions?

[Mboumbou-Miyakou] Absolutely; yes. They all took place in an atmosphere of responsibility. I am very very satisfied. [end recording]

That was Territorial Administration Minister Antoine Mboumbou-Miyakou.

The renewal of the register of voters is a necessity, according to party representatives and the authorities. However, the Gabonese opposition is worried about this. Honorable Albertine Maganga-Oussavou of the Social Democratic Party expresses her views:

[Begin recording] [Maganga-Oussavou] The political parties unanimously recognized the need for renewing the voter registers, but the opposition parties have expressed some concerns in view of the fact that certain elements are needed in order to establish these voter registers. First, we need the electoral code itself, then the decree implementing it, then the old 1990 voter registers, and the documents prepared between October and December 1992 to enable this commission to work under good conditions. I think we agreed that an official report should be issued on this meeting. This report will then serve as the basis for a circular from the minister of territorial administration to the prefects and governors,

so that the latter will accept working under the conditions unanimously agreed upon by representatives of all the political parties and the competent ministry.

[Reporter] Are you somewhat satisfied with this morning's meeting?

[Maganga-Oussavou] We are satisfied in principle, since the decisions have not yet been implemented. What is important is the implementation of decisions. We can have good decisions, but if they are not implemented, they are useless. Let's wait and see. [end recording]

Zaire

Minister Denies 'Imminent Arrival' of UN Delegation

AB0806153593 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1230 GMT 8 Jun 93

[Communique issued by Communications Minister Ngolo Luwowa, in Kinshasa on 8 June]

[Text] Throughout the past week, some news-starved national dailies and (?foreign) radios have been broadcasting unsubstantiated information on the imminent arrival of a UN delegation in Zaire. Mr. Ngolo Luwowa, minister of communications and press and spokesman for the broad-based transition Government of National Unity and Public Salvation, formally and categorically denies these allegations which are not based on any facts but merely emanate from the imagination of those who propagate them. The visit of a UN delegation is not on the agenda.

In keeping with international conventions, particularly that of Vienna, which defines the nature of relations between the United Nations and sovereign, independent states, a UN delegation may come to Zaire only with the formal approval of the legal and legitimate government of the Republic of Zaire. Any [word indistinct] or speculation in this regard would be irresponsible.

Certainly, the United Nations has expressed the desire to send a delegation to our country to re-examine the strictly humanitarian-type problems posed, but, the broad-based Government of National Unity and Public Salvation is already handling those problems and is making every effort to provide urgent and final solutions. Need we remind the national and international community that the ethnic conflicts—whose scope was quickly reduced, which we deplore today, and which seemed to justify the UN's request to come to Zaire—occurred before the present government took office.

Therefore, the issue was inherited from the previous government. Indeed, the Shaba events date back to 15 August 1992, while those of Kivu began on 20 March. Fully assuming its responsibilities, the broad-based Government of National Unity and Public Salvation successfully undertook—as soon as it was inaugurated—to move into the pockets of conflict fueled by intolerance

within the country and is now busy dressing the wounds, thanks to its high-powered delegations which are combing the regions concerned.

North Kivu Governor on Situation, Attacks From Uganda

AB0906104593 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1230 GMT 8 Jun 93

[Text] Invited for consultations by the deputy prime minister for interior and customary affairs, Governor Jean-Pierre Kamumbo Mbokko of North Kivu Province, spoke on Tele-Zaire yesterday about the latest developments in the situation in his region. Here is an excerpt of North Kivu Governor Mbokko's explanation:

[Begin recording] [Mbokko] We have now noticed some calm. In fact, we have formed a joint commission in the area, an appeasement commission made up of members of the various local ethnic groups, namely the (Nandes), the (Niangas), the (Boundes), the Hutus, the Tutsis, and others based in North Kivu. We have held consultations within the region.

Primarily, it is in this regard that I have come to meet the deputy prime minister of interior. We need to finalize the issue of logistics, that is to say, the material means to be put at the disposal of this commission, which must go to Masisi to comb the entire zone, and to eventually find out what happened in Walikale. Today, I bear a message. We are requesting the North Kivu elders, we are requesting the various politicians—those sons of this country who are implicated in the conflict and who are seeking peace today—to join in the efforts the government of the Republic is trying to make to enable us to bring peace to this area.

As you know, there is much at stake concerning this issue of nationality. We must think of the forthcoming elections. Everyone would like to take position in readiness for the forthcoming elections. We need peace. That is why we feel that we need to include all the sons and the entire political class of this country in our efforts to analyze the situation objectively, restore peace, ask the various communities to bury the war hatchet, and go peacefully to the polls.

[Unidentified reporter] You said you are situated at a border region. Do you have any problem with Zaire's border which seems easy to penetrate?

[Mbokko] Yes, such a question quickly reminds me of another area of tension, another pocket of tension which is of great concern to the sons of this country. In fact, attacks are launched from Uganda which is a neighboring country, a country which shares a common border with us. As you know, similar communities live on either side of our common border, but today, unfortunately we are experiencing attacks organized by rebels from that country. We must try to hold consultations with the Ugandan authorities, with the Ugandan military authorities, in order to organize a joint operation to

put an end to these attacks. In this regard, we have been invited to Kampala very shortly for consultations with the military authorities of that country, and we believe we can rapidly restore peace to our common border. [end recording]

Clandestine Radio Begins Transmissions in Congo

*AB0806182593 Dakar PANA in English 0939 GMT
27 May 93*

[Text] Brazzaville, 27 May (PANA)—A clandestine radio station set up by members of the opposition in Zaire has begun transmission.

The central Africa correspondent of PANA reported on Wednesday [26 May] that the station, which began transmission last week on Frequency Modulation (FM), could be received in Brazzaville and its environs.

The station which [word indistinct] identified itself as Radio RTTF or Radio Liberty was on air for 30 minutes from 6:00 hours to 6:30 hours local time during its first transmission on Monday [17 May]. The broadcaster, who did not identify himself, called on all Zairians to join a two-day operation ghost city in Kinshasa beginning on 3 June. He told listeners in French and Lingala, one of the national languages in Zaire, to come together during the two days to map out ways of combatting Mobutu's dictatorship. The broadcaster also urged Zairians to boycott the Voice of Zaire, the government-owned radio station.

The opposition said in April it was going to set up a radio station in Kinshasa but did not indicate where. Apart from the announcements, the radio station also aired revolutionary songs.

Djibouti**President Holds Talks With French Defense Minister***EA0506221793 Djibouti Radio Djibouti in Somali
1700 GMT 5 Jun 93*

[Excerpts] Hassan Gouled Aptidon, president of the Republic of Djibouti, this morning received French Defense Minister Francois Leotard on the latter's return from Somalia. [passage omitted]

Mr. Leotard arrived in the Republic of Djibouti last Friday [as heard] night and then left for Somalia to inspect the French Black Beret troops working in Somalia.

After a one-hour meeting, Mr. Leotard told this station in an interview that the French Government fully supports the Government of Djibouti and especially congratulates Hassan Gouled Aptidon on his reelection as president of Djibouti. Mr. Leotard said that they discussed all issues concerning the Horn of Africa, matters relating to Djibouti and France, and issues concerning the stability of the Horn of Africa region. He said they also discussed issues related to the many refugees who have fled Djibouti, which plays a major role in the Horn of Africa countries.

When asked about the situation in Djibouti, Mr. Leotard said that the French Government will implement and respect the agreements entered into with the Republic of Djibouti. Asked about accusations by the chairman of the Front for Restoration of Unity and Democracy concerning French support for the Government of Djibouti, the defense minister said that he would not answer that question, because his visit to Djibouti is connected only with the promotion of bilateral relations between the French and Djibouti Governments.

Mr. Leotard visited Yoboki in the southwest of Djibouti and will leave tonight for Paris, France.

Leotard on Commitment to Somalia*LD0506144593 Paris Radio France International
in French 1230 GMT 5 Jun 93*

[Text] French Defense Minister Francois Leotard was in Baidoa yesterday. He came to inspect the French troops who are based there. Leotard stressed his commitment to keeping French blue helmets in Somalia. Let us hear him:

[Begin Leotard recording] Now is not the time to give up, when we have just won some decisive battles against hunger, for example, against anarchy, against looting. So I think that there is a very positive aspect to this UN intervention, to which France has contributed enormously.

I am very proud to stress the role of the French forces in the regions where they were called upon to intervene, and I can tell you that the qualities of this force—their flexibility, their devotion—are an honor to my country and also, in a way, an honor to those who host them here in Djibouti.

So I think that when our two countries can collaborate in such an action, well, in the eyes of the world, this cooperation is beneficial, I think, and is stressed by everyone in the region. [end recording]

Eritrea**Assembly Approves New Government Appointments***EA0806145593 Asmera Voice of the Broad Masses of
Eritrea in Amharic 0500 GMT 8 Jun 93*

[Excerpt] Legal Decree No. 12/1993 on the appointment of heads of ministries, commissions, authorities, and departments:

In line with the power conferred upon the Eritrean National Assembly in Decree No. 37/(1993), the Assembly has approved the appointment of the following people, who were nominated by the Eritrean president:

1. Mr. Ramadan Muhammad Nur, minister of regional administration;
2. Mr. Petros Solomon, minister of defense;
3. Mr. Ali Sayyid Abdallah, minister of internal affairs;
4. Mrs. Fawziyyah Hashim, minister of justice;
5. Mr. Muhammad Ahmad Sharifo, minister of foreign affairs;
6. Mr. Muhammad Sa'id, minister of information and culture;
7. Mr. Haile Welde Tensae, minister of finance and development;
8. Mr. Ekuba Berhan, minister of trade, industry, and tourism;
9. Dr. Tesfay Girma Tsion, minister of agriculture;
10. Dr. Salih Makki, minister of maritime resources;
11. Mr. Abraha Asfew, minister of construction;
12. Mr. Tesfay Gebre Selassie, minister of energy, mines, and water resources;
13. Mr. Uthman Salih, minister of education;
14. Dr. Haile Mehtsun, minister of health. [passage omitted]

National Assembly Establishes State Council*EA0806140293 Asmera Voice of the Broad Masses of
Eritrea in Amharic 0500 GMT 8 Jun 93*

[Text] The Eritrean National Assembly [ENA] established the Eritrean State Council [ESC] yesterday. Eritrean President Isayas Afewerki, who delivered the opening speech at the ENA meeting, said the Assembly had approved the appointment of Eritrean Government

ministers, commissioners, and heads of government departments, in line with the power vested in it by Decree No. 37/1993.

In his speech at the opening ceremony, President Isayas Afewerki said everyone is facing a new experience in the country's political history, whether it is of a structural or functional nature. He added that to accomplish our mission and responsibility properly, it is necessary to cultivate a common working experience. He said time, patience, and tolerance are necessary for this experience to develop slowly.

President Isayas Afewerki said in his speech that the State Council must have a reasonable number of members to serve as an effective and executive body made up of various departments or independent ministers. It should take into account experienced manpower, coordination of related work, and interdependent operations. However, the (?power) of the Army can only be decided by the Ministry of Defense.

For example, although commerce, industry and tourism as well as district administration will come under the Interior Ministry, district administrators could be members of the Council in order to promote their effective participation. In this respect, the total number of Council members will be 25. Moreover, there will be authorities and government bodies known as commissions outside the Council. President Isayas Afewerki went on to say that as this structure is not rigid, it should be understood that it can be improved if necessary.

According to the ENA's decision, the ESC will be chaired by the Eritrean president, with 14 ministers and 10 district administrators making up the 25 members.

Issues Council Decree

EA0806143593 *Asmera Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic* 0500 GMT 8 Jun 93

[Decree issued by the Eritrean National Assembly establishing the Eritrean State Council, in Asmera on 7 June]

[Text] Article I: Short Title:

This legal decree can be quoted as Legal Decree No. 11/1993, on the structure of ministries, commissions, authorities, and departments of the Eritrean Government.

Article II: Structure of the Eritrean Government Bodies:

The Eritrean Government will have the following ministries, commissions, authorities, and departments.

1. Ministry of Regional Administration
2. Ministry of Defense
3. Ministry of Internal Affairs
4. Ministry of Justice
5. Ministry of Foreign Affairs
6. Ministry of Information and Culture
7. Ministry of Finance and Development

8. Ministry of Industry and Tourism
9. Ministry of Agriculture
10. Ministry of Marine Resources
11. Ministry of Construction,
12. Ministry of Energy, Minerals, and Water Resources
13. Ministry of Education
14. Ministry of Health
15. Transportation Authority
16. Ports and Marine Transportation Authority
17. Social Services Authority
18. Communication and Postal Authority
19. Civil Aviation Authority
20. Housing Commission
21. Land Commission
22. Refugees' Commission
23. Department of Workers' Affairs
24. Department of Government Workers, and
25. Department of General Auditors.

Article III: On the establishment of the Eritrean Council.

The Eritrean State Council [ESC] will be chaired by the Eritrean president and will have the following members:

1. Minister of Regional Administration
2. Minister of Defense
3. Minister of Internal Affairs
4. Minister of Justice
5. Minister of Foreign Affairs
6. Minister of Information and Culture
7. Minister of Finance and Development
8. Minister of Industry and Tourism
9. Minister of Agriculture
10. Minister of Marine Resources
11. Minister of Construction
12. Minister of Energy, Minerals, and Water Resources
13. Minister of Education
14. Minister of Health
15. Administrator of Sahel District [northwestern Eritrea],

16. Administrator of Barka District [western Eritrea],
17. Administrator of Gash and Setit District [western Eritrea]
18. Administrator of Seraye District [southern Eritrea]
19. Administrator of Akale Guzaye District [South-eastern Eritrea]
20. Administrator of Denkelia District [Aseb region, eastern Eritrea]
21. Administrator of Semhar District [eastern Eritrea]
22. Administrator of Senhit District [central Eritrea]
23. Administrator of Hamasen District [central Eritrea]
24. Administrator of Asmera District.

Article IV: Implementation of the legal decree:

This legal decree will be valid from the date it is published in the Eritrean Gazette.

[Issued by] the Eritrean National Assembly in Asmera on 7 June.

Country To Keep Birr Legal Currency

EA0806070093 Asmera Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 1500 GMT 7 Jun 93

[Excerpt] The Bank of Eritrea has said that the Ethiopian birr will continue to serve as legal currency in Eritrea. Eritrea has no [word indistinct] and it has no plans to print new currency. In a statement released today, the Bank of Eritrea said that the rumor that Eritrea had printed its own currency, of which one unit was equivalent to one U.S. dollar or five Ethiopian birr, was without foundation. [passage omitted]

Kenya

Moi Says Foreigners in Kenya Should Respect Host

EA0706220593 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 7 Jun 93

[Excerpt] President Daniel arap Moi today said that the first responsibility of the Kenya African National Union [KANU] government is to improve the welfare of its citizens. He said the party's strategy is taking into account the needs of the poor, women, children, and the aged, and hence establishing an efficient economy capable of providing food at affordable prices.

President Moi was addressing the KANU Governing Council and all KANU MPs at the Kenyatta International Conference Center. He said KANU's priorities include the provision of security, adding that without it no economic stability can be attained. He cautioned that from now onwards no one will be allowed to challenge lawful authority or jeopardize national security. President Moi made it clear that foreigners enjoying Kenya's hospitality must count their blessings instead of insulting their host.

The president said the Kenya Government, the World Bank, and the IMF are continuing with the implementation of the Structural Adjustment Program aimed at reviving the economy and leading to the self-sustaining development in the near future. He pointed out that in his discussions with two donor agencies he had introduced the two social dimensions to alleviate the suffering of the vulnerable groups, especially the children, women and the aged. [passage omitted]

Somalia

Evacuations Continue; Pro-Aidid Letter Circulated

AB0806183793 Paris AFP in English 1816 GMT 8 Jun 93

[By David Chazan]

[Excerpts] Mogadishu, June 8 (AFP)—Amid escalating sniper attacks against United Nations peacekeepers, more civilian U.N. staff and relief workers were evacuated from Somalia's embattled capital Tuesday [8 June].

Speculation mounted that U.N. troops were poised to retaliate against Somali gunmen who killed 23 Pakistani soldiers and wounded 62 peacekeepers in what U.N. special representative Jonathan Howe called "savage and unprovoked attacks" on Saturday.

U.N. troops hunkered down in their camps and put up sandbags as 45 U.N. civilian staffers were flown to Nairobi Tuesday.

The skeleton staff of 64 that stayed behind, down from 221 before the clashes, gathered in safe houses guarded by U.N. soldiers.

Private aid agencies have also scaled down their staff. Relief officials still here are also avoiding areas that could be at risk if further clashes erupt. [passage omitted]

Mogadishu's streets, still littered with barricades and burned-out cars, have been fraught with danger since Saturday's gunbattles shattered a fragile calm.

U.N. troops fought off Somali snipers who opened fire on their headquarters at the former U.S. embassy early Tuesday after Pakistani U.N. troops killed two gunmen near their base at Mogadishu stadium Monday.

"There has been sporadic sniper fire over the last 24 hours," U.N. military spokesman David Stockwell said.

Peacekeepers from Pakistan and the United Arab Emirates again came under fire in two separate incidents here Tuesday, and Pakistani troops were also attacked by snipers in Afgoye, 30 kilometres (18 miles) west of Mogadishu, Stockwell said.

Pakistani troops also returned fire at two Somalis on a motorcycle who shot at them near Mogadishu's Baccara market, wounding one of the Somalis.

A burst of unexplained gunfire erupted near the airport as the bodies of the 23 young Pakistanis, many of whom were shot while distributing food, were being loaded on a plane to be flown back to Islamabad. [passage omitted]

Aidid meanwhile continued his propaganda campaign against the U.N., accusing it of trying to impose colonial rule on Somalia.

A pro-Aidid newsletter appeared on the streets Tuesday warning U.N. troops "to leave immediately."

On Monday Aidid urged the U.N. Security Council to appoint an independent commission to investigate the clashes which he blames on Pakistani U.N. troops who he alleges opened fire on a crowd of Somali civilians.

Pakistani commander Brigadier-General Ikram ul-Hassan denied the claim, saying his men had suffered heavy losses because they had refrained from shooting at Somali attackers who used women and children as human shields.

Senior Western diplomats told AFP they expected the U.N. to mount a show of force against Aidid in the next few days.

They said Aidid's power had been eroded since U.S.-led foreign forces landed in Somalia on December 9 to protect food aid for starving Somalis from marauding gangs of gunmen. The U.N. took over command of the more than 18,000 foreign troops here five weeks ago.

"The U.N. has tried to sponsor the emergence of civilian political groups and the warlords fear they could lose out," said a U.N. official. [passage omitted]

USC Official Refutes Reports About Chairman

EA0806221593 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali 1700 GMT 8 Jun 93

[Text] Professor Isa Mohamed Siad, the United Somali Congress [USC] secretary of internal affairs on the executive committee has described as baseless the reports broadcast by the BBC Somali service on 7 and 8 June which said that the Somali National Alliance [SNA] chairman, who is also the USC chairman, is refusing to support a fact-finding committee to establish the truth about the disturbances in Mogadishu on 5 June.

Multiparty Meeting Issues Communiqué on Path to Peace

EA0506192293 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali 1045 GMT 5 Jun 93

[Text] The extraordinary meeting of the United Somali Congress, Somali Patriotic Movement, Somali Salvation

Democratic Front, United Somali Front, United Somali Party, Somali Democratic Alliance, Somali African Muki Organization, Somali National Front, Somali Democratic Movement, Somali National Unity, and Somali National Democratic Union at Hotel Lafaweyne in Mogadishu officially closed yesterday. The meeting was chaired by Second Vice President Omar Ma'alim Mohamoud. The organizations discussed ways to find a lasting solution to the general situation in the country.

At the end of the meeting, the organizations issued a communiqué in which they expressed their concern about the sluggish movement and delay in implementing the Addis Ababa agreement, especially:

1. Safeguarding national unity and territorial integrity;
2. Distributing the UN forces throughout the whole country and the collection of arms;
3. Forming national and regional peace committees;
4. Spreading humanitarian aid, reconstruction, and resettlement of all the regions of the country this year in a fair way;
5. Forming national, regional, and district councils; judicial structures; national and regional police forces; and prisons; and
6. Giving priority jobs to Somali citizens in the justice, auctions, and commercial tenders sectors.

The organizations decided to establish a committee in Mogadishu to organize and coordinate all the political organizations in the country so as to facilitate communications and serve the common good of the Somali nation. In order to put this into practice, the organizations asked the United Nations Operation in Somalia-2 [UNOSOM] to render indispensable assistance to the committee in terms of logistics and finance.

Since the objective of the organizations and UNOSOM is to establish a Somali republic, it is necessary that all national assets and state institutions in the hands of individuals, groups, and organizations be handed to UNOSOM, pending the formation of a national transitional council. This covers the mass media, including radios, information centers, and national institutions, which are the cause of present instability and which can create divisions in the country.

The organizations proposed that UNOSOM take appropriate steps against anyone who attempts to violate the principles of the Addis Ababa agreement to create instability in the country.

Police Arrest 7 APLA Members; PAC Suspends Talks

*MB0906095793 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0942 GMT 9 Jun 93*

[Text] Pretoria June 9 SAPA—Seven members of the Pan Africanist Congress' [PAC] armed wing, the Azanian Peoples Liberation Army [APLA], have been arrested in connection with a foiled attack on a cabinet minister, several fatal attacks on security force members, and robberies, the South African Police [SAP] announced on Wednesday [9 June].

The cabinet minister involved would not be identified for security reasons, the SAP said in a statement.

It said the arrests were made during the past two days in "a direct sequel to the continued police investigations following the arrest of PAC/APLA members on May 25, 1993".

Three of four alleged PAC/APLA members arrested in connection with what police said was a foiled bomb attack recently at a Yeoville, Johannesburg restaurant, had been charged and would appear in a Johannesburg magistrate's court on Wednesday.

The SAP would on Wednesday (today) also exhibit seized plans of police stations and army bases which police claimed were found in PAC offices.

Police investigations into evidence obtained in the May 25 swoop were continuing, the statement said.

Eighty-one PAC members were detained in the first SAP swoop, which plunged South Africa's fragile multiparty negotiations into turmoil and saw a temporary walk-out from the talks by the PAC.

At least nine PAC members still remain in custody, including the four under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act in connection with the alleged plan to bomb the Yeoville restaurant.

Only 15 PAC members have been charged with criminal offences, including murder and unlawful possession of explosives, but mostly possession of unlicensed firearms.

Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel was widely criticised by multiparty negotiating partners for the action.

A resolution was passed by the multiparty negotiating forum after an emergency session, demanding that the government charge or release all those arrested, return all confiscated material, and thrash out its differences with the PAC on a one-to-one basis.

However, PAC General Secretary Benny Alexander on Tuesday said the organisation was suspending bilateral talks with the government, but would remain in multiparty negotiations.

He told a Spanish television news agency that the PAC would intensify its armed struggle as the government, in bilateral talks, had shown it was not prepared to comply with a "mutual cessation of the first [word indistinct].

The PAC, in a statement on Tuesday, also predicted a further clampdown on its members due to reports of a deepening crisis of confidence in the National Party [NP].

The organisation claimed the NP could unleash a clampdown in a bid to generate an image to whites that the NP was in control and strong, since the previous clampdown on the PAC had been aimed at boosting white support for the NP.

Law and Order Ministry spokesman Capt Craig Kotze in reaction dismissed the PAC statement as "absurd and highly misleading... because the action against the PAC and APLA was taken because of their campaign of systematic violence, and not for any political reasons".

Negotiations Committee Draws Up Draft Election Code

*MB0806134193 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0917 GMT 7 Jun 93*

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg June 7 SAPA—A draft "Election Code" has been drawn up by a negotiations technical committee to ensure South Africa's first democratic election is free and fair.

Multiparty negotiators last week provisionally set April 27 next year as the date for voters to elect a constitution-making body.

"South Africans have to avoid at all costs a situation where such an election will not qualify as free and fair," the committee said in its final report to the Negotiating Council meeting at the World Trade Centre at Kempton Park near Johannesburg.

"If the result of the election is not accepted, peace and democracy will suffer irreparable damage.

"We have to avoid the 'Angola spectre'," the technical committee said, referring to the renewed Angolan civil war after UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebel leader Jonas Savimbi rejected last year's elections.

"Violations of the code will have to be declared invalid and other appropriate relief should be provided for."

The report detailed discriminatory laws "which constitute the foundations of political apartheid", and laws which may impede free and fair elections.

It identified 27 laws constituting the foundations of apartheid, 14 discriminatory laws which flow from such laws and four laws which discriminate on grounds of sex and religion.

The committee was briefed to "level the political playing field" by identifying discriminatory legislation to be repealed or amended, and legislation impeding free political activity.

The committee, using international conventions, said it viewed discrimination "as the unequal allocation of rights and freedoms on the basis of race, ethnic origin, colour, gender, age, disability, religion, creed, conscience, political opinion or sexual orientation".

It identified 10 security-related laws, including the Internal Security Act, Public Safety Act and the Publications Act, to be repealed or substantially amended.

"Obviously South Africa will require security laws during the election period," the report said. "Such laws should not, however, place arbitrary powers in the executive authority."

The Election Code was not another electoral act. "It has to be far more and quite different—a supreme law to be applied by properly equipped structures to ensure that any act impeding free and fair elections can be judged and an adequate and swift remedy be made available.

"The need for a separate electoral act will remain, albeit a new or updated one."

The draft code deals with the freedom to form political parties, belong to them and to stand as candidates; freedom of assembly; freedom of expression and thought; equality; an ombud and tribunal with the typical functions associated with each at central and regional level; and sanctions and remedies necessary to ensure effective participation in free and fair elections.

"The early implementation of this proposal will provide an opportunity to conduct election campaigns and the election itself in terms of clear and precise guidelines," the report said.

"This is of particular importance in South Africa because we have no experience of such an election.

"The majority of the population has never voted... The present violence requires effective and adequate structures."

ANC To Instruct Members To Stop Using Slogan

MB0906052593 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 9 Jun 93

[Text] The National Executive Committee of the ANC [African National Congress] is to instruct its members to stop using the slogan Kill the Boer, Kill the Farmer.

A member of the organization's legal section, Mr. Matthew Phosa, said the decision was taken at a meeting of the committee yesterday. The decision, he said, showed how seriously the ANC objected to the killing of farmers. The slogan was first heard in public shortly after the assassination of Mr. Chris Hani in April. It was used by ANC Youth League leader Peter Mokaba. There were objections from various quarters to the chant which

came to be heard throughout the country and was followed soon afterwards by the murder of a number of farmers, especially the elderly among them.

An ANC spokesman, Mr. Ronnie Mamoepa, said recently that the organization was to review its slogans and songs in the light of the political situation in South Africa.

SANCO Responds to Criticism of Winnie Appointment

MB0806180293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1601 GMT 8 Jun 93

[Text] Vanderbijlpark June 8 SAPA—The South African National Civic Organisation [SANCO] on Tuesday [8 June] strongly reacted against criticism of its appointment of Winnie Mandela as the organisation's chairperson in the southern Transvaal.

The appointment was criticised by both the National and Democratic Parties on Monday.

NP [National Party] spokesman Marthinus van Schalkwyk said the appointment was an effort to give her the political credibility she desperately needed, in a bid for more influential positions in the African National Congress.

DP [Democratic Party] spokesman on local government, Mr. Jasper Walsh, said the appointment gave the lie to SANCO's non-political status because of Mandela's high political profile.

SANCO said in a statement Mandela was not merely appointed as suggested, but was in fact elected democratically by its Vaal members.

Referring to Mandela's conviction on kidnapping charges, the organisation said her actions were executed "within the boundaries of the liberation movement".

SANCO said the NP and DP comments were viewed as "the beginning of a campaign to destroy the civic movement" and warned "we will intensify our actions and ensure maximum campaigning against their illegitimacy".

Official Urges Standing Up To U.S. Over Use of Space

MB0806170393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1550 GMT 8 Jun 93

[Text] Parliament June 8 SAPA—South Africa should stand up to pressure from the United States over the commercial use of space, the deputy minister of trade and industry, Mr. David Graaff, said on Tuesday [8 June].

Replying to debate on the Space Affairs Bill, he said the US was "very jealous" of competition in this area.

"If we can compete commercially and competitively then we have every right to a place in the marketplace," he said.

He also said the legislation would not place Denel or any other space agency beyond the common law.

Earlier, Mr. Geoff Engel (DP [Democratic Party] Bezuidenhout) said granting a licence to pursue space-related activities should not exempt the licence holder from any legal proceedings or environmental considerations.

There was a bitter dispute over whether Somchem's rocket testing site at Rooi Els was poisoning the environment.

A competent court of law had to be allowed to decide on this issue, and the DP sought assurances from the minister that this would be the case.

"If we are to use this legislation before us today to thwart the legal process and bypass environmental concerns, it will be a tragic day for South Africa."

Commission To View Demarcation of Regions

*MB0806153893 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1459 GMT 8 Jun 93*

[By Guy Rogers]

[Text] Johannesburg June 8 SAPA—Interested parties have four weeks to submit their ideas on where the lines on the map of the new South Africa should be drawn.

Hosting a press conference at the World Trade Centre on Tuesday [8 June], the "Commission on the Demarcation/Delimitation of Regions" called for submissions from all relevant interest groups—from shack communities to city councils and business groups—by July 6.

Others interested, "especially those close to proposed borders", were also urged to participate.

In a resolution on May 28, the commission was instructed by the multiparty negotiating council to take into consideration 10 points when compiling its report.

Key among these, considering the strong stance of territories like Bophuthatswana and kwaZulu, was "the need or otherwise to rationalise existing structures (including the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states, self-governing territories and regional governments)".

Co-Chairman Prof Flip Smit also confirmed that the commission's mandate allowed them to consider submissions from across the spectrum, including those advocating secession.

"Anyone can submit proposals," said Prof Smit.

The commission is also instructed to take into consideration "historical boundaries, including provincial, magisterial and district boundaries and infrastructures".

Just how long ago is historical and where the line is drawn appears not to have been finalised. The commission is due to meet June 12 to further clarify its terms of reference.

Other criteria central to the commission's task are:

- "the need to minimise inconvenience to the people;
- "the need to minimise the dislocation of services;
- "demographic considerations;
- "economic viability;
- "development potential; (and),
- "cultural and language realities."

Where possible, submissions should be in writing. Groups wishing to give oral evidence "may apply", said Co-Chairman Dr. Bax Nomvete. There would only be a limited time for oral evidence, however.

Asked whether this did not undercut the commission's commitment to openness, Prof Smit said it was "unfortunate" but the time-frame given to the commission made this a necessity.

Organiser Dr. Theuns Eloff said the public would still have access to submissions via the media. "The criteria of openness still applies."

Present as an observer at the press conference, Inkatha Freedom Party Chief Negotiator Dr. Ben Ngubane, said the launch of the commission was a "major milestone".

"I believe the commission has enough credibility for all to accept its findings," he declared.

The 11-person commission is represented by sociologists, town and regional planners and representatives from the Development Bank and the Independent Development Trust. There is a lawyer, an architect and a traditional leader from the Cape in the group.

One well-known name is University of Fort Hare academic Paul Daphne, who is associated with the Mafikeng Anti-Repression Forum (Maref) and who was deported from Bophuthatswana by Mr. Lucas Mangope's government.

Also represented are several academics from conservative institutions, including Rand Afrikaans University sociologist Prof Anna Steyn and Prof I Rautenbach, Prof Smit and Prof Dion Basson from the University of Pretoria.

The commission is due to start processing submissions on June 15 and says it will finish this phase by July 13.

It is due to have its report drawn up by July 26.

Written submissions can be faxed to (011) 3972105 or mailed to the commission, PO Box 307, Isando 1600.

Applications for oral submission should be in not later than June 22.

De Klerk 'Objected' to TIMES Report on Interview

MB0806133593 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 8 Jun 93 p 2

[Report by Billy Paddock: "F.W. Objects To London Report on Interview"]

[Text] President F.W. de Klerk objected yesterday to a report in the influential London Financial Times of an interview with him last week.

In a letter from his spokesman David Steward to the newspaper, he said the report had "created widespread confusion and concern" by stating that De Klerk rejected black majority rule and wanted permanent power-sharing entrenched in a final SA constitution.

The letter, published in the newspaper yesterday, said most parties in SA were multiracial "so there is no question of resisting black majority rule or of entrenching white power".

He said De Klerk believed no single political party could rule SA alone regardless of its majority, and he therefore supported a government of national unity based on power-sharing during the first five years after initial elections.

"However, the underlying realities will not change during that period and some inclusive formula for the continuation of a form of power-sharing will, in all likelihood, be necessary."

In an interview yesterday, Steward said De Klerk's view was that the Westminster system could not work in SA and he wanted to see a system where the major role players felt included in, rather than alienated from, government.

Meanwhile the ANC [African National Congress] national executive committee starts a four-day strategy planning meeting today at a secret venue in Johannesburg.

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus would give no details on the meeting except to say members of the congress's national executive were to hold talks.

It is understood the meeting will focus on the proposed election date, as well as the issues of violence and the "form of state", which were raised during heated multi-party debate at the World Trade Centre at Kempton Park last week.

There has been agreement in principle that an interim constitution should be drawn up by the nominated multiparty negotiating council and that a final constitution—based on principles agreed to by the council—should be drawn up by an elected body.

But differences between the CP's demands for self-government, Inkatha's strong federalist drive and the ANC's emphasis on strong central government have still to be resolved.

Also to be discussed is the planned meeting between ANC president Nelson Mandela and his Inkatha counterpart Mangosuthu Buthelezi, under the joint chairmanship of Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu and National Peace Accord vice-chairman Bishop Stanley Magoba.

COSATU Launches Branch in Border/Kei Region

MB0806153393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1257 GMT 8 Jun 93

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by the Congress of South African Trade Unions: "COSATU Press Statement; Launch of Border/Kei Region"]

[Text] COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] has launched its tenth region, the Border/Kei Region, which used to fall under the eastern Cape. The new region covers the area from East London to Queenstown, and the whole of Ciskei and Transkei.

The region is mostly rural, with very limited economic activity. The legacy of apartheid is high unemployment in the area and starvation wages. Despite the enormous problems facing workers in the region, Border/Kei has over 62,000 COSATU members. About 75 percent of COSATU's membership in the region work in East London.

The COSATU region has decided to be actively involved in driving the development process in Border/Kei. According to the newly-elected chairperson of the region, Alfred Mtisi: "There is a lot of land available in this region. Factories can be built. Housing is linked to job creation because we will need contractors and workers to build the houses. We can expand forestry. There is potential in agriculture, e.g., wool and pineapples for export. We can ensure electricity is provided to the rural areas - that would also promote economic activity in our area."

The newly elected Border/Kei office bearers are:

Chairperson:	Alfred Mtisi	(NUMSA [National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa], East London)
Vice-chairperson:	Nninawe Nyusile	(FAWU [Food and Allied Workers Union] East London)
Secretary:	Humphrey Maxhegwana	(ex-NEHAWU [National Education, Health, Allied Workers Union])

Treasurer:

Nqaba Duda

(SACTWU [South African Clothing and Textiles Workers Union], East London)

If there are any queries related to the region they should be directed to the regional secretary at (0431) 1951/2

ANC Spokesman: White Fears in New S. Africa 'Unfounded'

MB0806152993 Johannesburg Afrikaans Stereo Radio Network in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 8 Jun 93

[Text] An ANC [African National Congress] spokesman in the eastern Cape, Mr. Thobile Mahlalo, says that white fears of a new South Africa are unfounded and that the exodus by whites is senseless. Mr. Mahlalo was speaking at the regional congress of Fedhasa [Federated Hotel, Liquor, and Catering Association] in Port Elizabeth this morning. He gave the assurance that all South Africans would enjoy equal rights in a future dispensation, irrespective of their race. He said the ANC's fight was against racism and not against whites. With the assistance of white South Africans, the country could, under a government of national unity, develop into a super power in Africa. Mr. Mahlalo said the fact that the ANC was in alliance with the South African Communist Party [SACP] in no way meant that it would socialize the economy. He said the ANC and the SACP could even oppose each other in an election.

MK Stand on TEC Control of Armed Forces Said Unchanged

MB0506102893 Cape Town SOUTH in English 22 May 93 p 11

[Unattributed report: "MK Chiefs Insist on TEC Control of all Armed Forces"]

[Text] Despite reports to the contrary, the ANC [African National Congress] has not changed its stance on multi-party control of the security forces, senior Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) [Spear of the Nation—ANC military wing] leaders insist.

Recently, senior ANC negotiator Mr. Mac Maharaj was quoted as saying the ANC would not insist that the sub-councils on defence have executive powers in the lead-up to election, nor that it should have direct control over the South African Defence Force [SADF].

But Umkhonto we Sizwe commander Mr. Joe Modise and MK chief of staff Mr. Siphiwe Nyanda say the ANC's official policy has not changed since they reflected the organisation's viewpoint in Crosstalk on May 1.

The ANC's official policy remains that all armed formations should fall under the control of the sub-council on defence in the Transitional Executive Council (TEC).

"Of course you can't expect that all these forces will be controlled and we remain outside the process. We also have to subject ourselves to that control," Nyanda said.

"But this does not mean the dissolution of these forces. It means the sub-councils have authority over everything concerning these armed forces."

Modise said the ANC would not accept the government's position that the sub-council on defence act as an advisory body to the cabinet and defence ministries.

The ANC insists the TEC have the authority to implement decisions taken by the sub-council.

"The sub-council and the TEC have to have executive powers if they are to be effective. All the armed forces in the country must be accountable to the TEC," said Modise.

Nyanda said difference between the ANC and the government over this issue has resulted in this becoming one of the stickiest areas of the negotiation process.

"We want effective control over the SADF and all the armed forces in the country. The National Party is not yet ready to accede to that. That is where negotiations are at," he said.

"I am optimistic that it will be resolved because it is in the interest of everybody that there should be speedy progress in negotiations.

"The security apparatus has been the pet child of the regime, the instrument which they so willfully used and manipulated against us, so it is very difficult for them to come to terms with the fact that they will have to shed exclusive control and ultimately lose control over the SADF and the security apparatus," Nyanda said.

"It is very difficult for the National Party regime to relinquish power and the SADF is one of their instruments of power.

"We appreciate that they are in difficulty. But there can't be progress without them resolving this question. They will have to come to terms with the fact that this will have to be done."

'Major Questions' Over ANC Funding Accountability

MB0506102793 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 4-10 Jun 93 p 4

[Report by Iden Wetherell: "Irregularities in ANC Firms"]

[Text] Major questions have been raised about accountability for donor funding in a range of companies belonging to the African National Congress' [ANC] business arm, Thebe Investment Corporation.

Companies that have been cited as less than transparent in their administration of external funding include Thebe's tourism wing, Oriole Travel.

This follows disclosures last week that Thebe had concluded a deal with Macmillan Boleswa, giving the publishing giant privileged access to a future ANC government in return for shares in a joint publishing venture. That deal, described by Thebe and Macmillan as exploratory, has been criticised by other publishers and by the ANC's education department.

In a letter to the press, Thebe managing director Vusi Khanyile has refuted "suggestions of corruption or potential corruption" in the proposed joint venture. While no allegations of corruption have been made in regard to the Macmillan deal, irregularities and sloppy accounting procedures appear to be plaguing various Thebe concerns. "Thebe is so busy setting up new companies that it is ignoring the need to consolidate existing ones," a former Thebe executive said.

Oriole Travel has been the recipient of funds donated to the ANC by European and American donors. It is believed that casual ticketing and poor record-keeping at Oriole has led auditors to insist on tighter procedures. "They were losing money hand over fist," said one business consultant.

Part of the problem at Oriole and other Thebe companies is the random selection of directors, many with little hands-on experience, and a lack of accountability.

Thebe appears to have little capital of its own and depends upon ANC transfusions. Although over-\$5-million (R[and]15-million) raised by Nelson Mandela in the United States in recent years on behalf of the ANC is routinely channelled through Thebe, the company says that as an independent concern it is not accountable to the wider ANC membership.

This may explain certain policy inconsistencies. While the ANC has been calling for sanctions to remain in place until the establishment of a transitional government, individuals in the ANC treasury department were negotiating for foreign investors to enter the South African market. Digital Equipment Corporation of the US has just announced a deal whereby Thebe-related company BCS will market its equipment in South Africa.

When Khanyile was head of the ANC finance department auditors Coopers Theron Du Toit are believed to have withdrawn from a 1990 audit of the ANC's accounts because they were such a mess.

Accusations about lack of transparency surfaced at last year's Durban congress, when Khanyile claimed that, because ANC headquarters Shell House was not owned by the ANC, its ownership was not the concern of members. There has also been controversy surrounding the receipt of gifts by individuals in the ANC leadership.

Controversy also surrounds Thebe's catering company, Pitseng, which has reached an agreement with established caterers Freedom Catering Services to enter the

mines' canteen business. The mining houses are anxious to sub-contract their catering divisions and Thebe has expressed a keen interest.

Pitseng MD Jeremy Webb believes that "structured partnerships" leading to black economic empowerment is the way to go in the catering industry.

But National Union of Mineworkers' [NUM] spokesman Marcel Golding said his union would oppose any proposal to sub-contract in respect of hostels and catering, which he regards as prejudicing the welfare of NUM members and causing problems in future negotiations with the mining companies. "Health care, housing, transport and catering are management's responsibility," he said.

There appears to be some concern in the ANC that, as in the Cape fishing-contracts saga, white business concerns see Thebe as a useful conduit to new opportunities. Black businessmen have complained that Thebe employs white banks, auditors and other established service-sector companies instead of emergent organisations.

One ANC insider familiar with Thebe's operations said the most frequently expressed criticism is that "in promoting black empowerment, Thebe rides roughshod over the sensibilities of local communities, the unions and other interests with which the ANC is closely affiliated."

Khanyile was reported to have been in Ghana, exploring the possibility of a partnership with a bank there.

Government's Draft Constitutional Proposals Viewed

MB0506091193 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 4-10 Jun 93 p 4

[Report by Chris Louw: "How the NP Will Hang on to Power"]

[Text] The government plans to entrench "power-sharing" in a future constitution—not only in the transitional phase, but permanently. It also plans to strip a future state president—sure to be an African National Congress [ANC] leader—of almost all executive powers.

In the National Party's [NP] scheme of things, the president will only be able to exercise his powers "on the advice" of the government—and the government will consist of "cabinet ministers designated by ... parties in proportion to their relative support in the National Assembly."

This will ensure that the white-dominated NP has an effective say in the governing of the country for as long as it can muster substantial electoral support—without winning majority backing.

The government strategy emerges from the draft text of its constitutional proposals tabled at multiparty talks. The WEEKLY MAIL has obtained a copy of the proposals.

On Tuesday the government scored a victory in its drive to entrench "power-sharing" in the constitution, when the negotiators in Kempton Park agreed to a two-phase transition and an elected constitution-making body bound by agreed principles. This was a major concession by the ANC, which had insisted a constitution should be written by an elected constituent assembly.

Although the government's proposals are presented as a "text of a transitional constitution", they will be virtually impossible for a future democratically elected government to change.

It will only be possible to alter the constitution by a majority of at least two thirds of National Assembly members—and all changes will have to comply with stringent constitutional principles which will also be laid down by the multiparty negotiating forum.

The draft constitution provides for a bicameral parliament elected for a five-year term, comprising a 400-seat national assembly and a senate made up of at least five representatives of each region.

It stipulates that "there shall be a government of national unity" consisting of the leaders of political parties having at least 20 seats in the National Assembly, and of cabinet ministers designated by those parties in proportion to their support in the assembly.

Power-sharing is entrenched in proposed "principles governing constitution making". The document states: "The electoral system, procedures for the appointment of executive bodies at all levels of government, and the representation of parties in the executive relative to their representation in the legislature, shall be designed to provide for the effective participation of the major political parties in executive bodies."

Entrenched powers and strong autonomy for the regions are also a major feature. The criterion is the "maximum measure of powers and functions" allocated to each level of government.

A state president would be the constitutional head of state, but his powers would be limited to addressing parliament, defining parliamentary sessions, entering international agreements, promulgating legislation or referring it back to parliament on grounds of procedural shortcomings, referring constitutional disputes to a constitutional court and convening cabinet meetings. All other presidential powers would be exercised "on the advice" of the government.

Ordinary legislation would be passed by 50 percent majorities in each house of parliament, or a majority at a joint sitting. But legislation "concerning the interests of regions" would also have to be endorsed by some two-thirds of the regional legislatures.

Parliament will not consider constitutional legislation unless the constitutional court rules that it falls within the schedule of constitutional principles. It would then have to be passed by a two-thirds majority of the national assembly. If regional rights are involved it would also have to win a two-thirds majority in the senate. The constitutional principles could only be amended by a four-fifths majority in a joint sitting of both houses of parliament.

If all else fails, changes can be referred to a referendum—but can only be approved by a majority of 60 percent of the votes cast.

The draft proposals confirm a WEEKLY MAIL report that the government's strategy is to have a new constitution drawn up "by stealth", leaving a democratic government to fill in minor details.

The proposals provide the first clear picture of the sort of deal which the NP is seeking at multiparty negotiations. They also explain President F.W. de Klerk's insistence, in a recent interview with the London FINANCIAL TIMES, that his government "definitely believes that in a final constitution ...the principle of power-sharing must be part of it."

In the interview, published on May 26, De Klerk went further. "I'm committed to ensuring that the only workable...n?oith ?be governed on the basis of consensus between the main role players", de Klerk said.

In practice, this means minority parties will have an effective veto on all cabinet decisions.

9 Jun Review of Press Editorials, Commentaries

MB0906121293

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

No More Excuses, Delays for Mandela-Buthelezi Talks—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 9 June in a page 16 editorial commends Archbishop Desmond Tutu and Bishop Stanley Mogoba for "facilitating the overdue meeting between Nelson Mandela and Mangosuthu Buthelezi." The nation has waited "far too long" for this get-together, "which ought perhaps to take the form of a walk along a secluded beach rather than a formal encounter amid a coterie of advisers with their own particular axes to grind." "There can be no more excuses or delays. Mandela and Buthelezi must reach a working relationship—and send a signal to the nation that there is such a thing as equitable compromise."

Election Date Needed To Halt 'Disillusionment'—Allister Sparks writes on the same page that by setting a target election date, however provisional, both President de Klerk and Nelson Mandela "send a signal to their restless constituencies and to the world that South Africa has turned the corner, that change is real and irreversible within a definite time-frame." Sparks believes De Klerk

and Mandela "are feeling their constituency support draining away as the talks drag on with few visible results. Disillusionment is setting in on both sides: the centre is weakening and the radical extremes of both the white Right and the black Left are growing in strength and menace." The hope now must be that the announcement of an election date "will symbolically signal that the first phase of the negotiations is drawing to a close and that the election campaign proper is about to begin. There is nothing quite like an election campaign for rallying the troops and consolidating constituencies."

BUSINESS DAY

Call To Guard Against Improper Use of Aid Funding—The report of the South African National Civics Organization, SANCO, President Moses Mayekiso's belief that "a future 'democratic' government should be responsible for funding civic organisations is worrying," notes a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 9 June. "So, too, for much the same reason, was the report of fraudulent conversion of UN High Commission for Refugees funds intended as grants to help returning exiles reintegrate into society." South Africa faces the prospect of a "deluge of aid funding" as the country moves towards representative government. "Early and effective action is needed if those funds are not to be frittered away or used improperly. Responsibility for ensuring that will fall to the donors."

SOWETAN

Disappearance of Millions Earmarked for Exiles—"The disappearance of millions of rands earmarked for the reintegration of South African exiles is a painfully embarrassing episode," begins a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 9 June. "The law must take its course. Everybody involved should help the authorities get to the bottom of this unsavoury situation, and strong measures should be taken if it is found that certain individuals have lined their pockets at the expense of the exiles. This episode does not augur well for the future."

BEELD

Unwise To Refuse Slovo Firearm License—Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 4 June points out in a page 6 editorial that "The refusal by the police to grant a firearm license to South African Communist Party (SACP) leader Joe Slovo is a questionable decision. As reason for their refusal they say a firearm license cannot be granted to a person under temporary indemnity. Many of the top leaders of the African National

Congress (ANC) and the SACP fall into this category. Technically and legally the decision is correct," says BEELD, but "have all the factors been taken into account? On at least two occasions in the past it has come to light that Mr. Slovo and other SACP and ANC leaders' names appeared on rightwing hit lists. Perhaps the shooting of Mr. Chris Hani would have gone differently if he had been permitted to carry a firearm. The same applies to Mr. Slovo, were his life to be in danger. Seen in that light, it is unwise to have refused him a license."

Scheepers' Resignation Danger Signal—Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 7 June says in a page 6 editorial: "Whatever the reasons for the resignation of Deputy Land Affairs Minister Johan Scheepers, the fact is that he has always been seen as a leading reformist in the government and the National Party (NP) caucus, and his resignation sets off danger signals. The government cannot afford to lose such talented leaders; in the months and years ahead they will be needed to keep the moderate central political field healthy." "His resignation will necessarily stimulate a semi-public debate on differences within the NP, something which the party can ill afford at a time when its image and that of the government is weak. The question is whether there really are fundamental differences within the ruling party, or whether they are mere tactical squabbles." "In contrast to the Scheepers affair, which speaks of disillusionment, there is the government's negotiation effort which has achieved considerable success on basic issues. One hopes that the latter is more typical of the NP than the perception of a party being deserted by its best people."

AWB Sets Dangerous Precedent—A second editorial on page 6 of BEELD warns that a "dangerous precedent" has been set at the Kempton Park negotiations where armed Afrikaner Resistance Movement, AWB, members were allowed to threaten that they would not leave until the negotiators had taken note of their letter of protest. What would happen, for example, if the Pan-Africanist Congress' military wing were to do the same? "The AWB is threatening that if some of its demands are not met this will be seen as a declaration of war, and that it will evaluate all decisions taken by the negotiators to determine what action to take." BEELD concludes: "This declaration of war ought to provide food for thought for General Constand Viljoen, leader of the Afrikaner Volksfront (National Front), the umbrella movement which has approved a negotiated settlement in the country. At the last meeting of the Front, AWB leader Eugene Terreblanche offered to be Viljoen's corporal. Who, then, is the general and who the corporal?"

Angola

S. Africa's 32d Battalion Said Fighting on MPLA Side

*MB0806141093 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo
Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 8 Jun 93*

[Text] South Africa's 32 Battalion is involved in the Angolan conflict on the side of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] in southern Angola. According to the General Staff of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA], units of the 32 Battalion are forming a cordon around the dams of Calueque and Ruacana. The sources said that the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] favors a policy of good neighborliness and respects international border regulations. Accordingly, it considers the presence of South African soldiers on Angolan soil as an invasion which could destabilize the southern region of our continent.

UNITA Claims Moscow Supplying Weapons to MPLA

*MB0806152693 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo
Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 8 Jun 93*

[Text] Moscow, which is one of the observers in the Angolan peace process, is supplying weapons to the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT]. According to reliable sources, Moscow has resumed its military aid to the Futungo de Belas government at a time when leaders of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola are combining efforts to achieve peace for the benefit (of the entire Angolan nation). It will be recalled that [words indistinct] since 1975 until the signing of the Bicesse Accords in Portugal. The supply of weapons to Luanda has been encouraging the MPLA-PT to view peace negotiations as secondary.

UNITA Shells Cuito City, Kills Over 50 Civilians

*MB0806162893 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 8 Jun 93*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] One of the most serious developments in the conflict in Angola between the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government and the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebels has been UNITA's sustained attack on the city of Cuito, in the central highland province of Bie. Like Huambo before it, which UNITA captured after a six-week siege, Cuito is suffering heavy artillery attacks, and according to the Angolan media, thousands of people have died in today's attacks alone. From Luanda, Chris Simpson reports:

[Begin Simpson reporting] In a report which went out at 1300 hours [1200 GMT] local time, Angolan national radio said the situation in Cuito had become increasingly

critical in the last few hours. A report from the city warned of heavy civilian casualties as UNITA shells rained down. The death toll from this morning's bombardment alone was put at 50. One of the main targets was reported to have been a Catholic church which hundreds have been using as a refuge. Cuito has been in the frontline for months.

Although the fighting in the central province of Bie has been only sporadically reported by the state media, UNITA's radio station, the Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel, has repeatedly claimed that Jonas Savimbi's movement is on the brink of capturing Cuito.

Aid officials have expressed serious concern about the food situation in Cuito, one of several provincial capitals to have been rendered inaccessible to humanitarian assistance. Were UNITA to capture Cuito now, it would send a strong signal to the international community that criticism alone will not stop the movement. The United Nations Security Council last week passed a resolution explicitly blaming UNITA for the collapse of the recent peace talks in Ivory Coast and called for an end to its military actions. Observers from Portugal, Russia, and the United States are likely to issue a similar warning after their meeting in Washington today. But the Angolan Government will want more than harsh words to UNITA. It is now openly lobbying for military assistance to get even with UNITA in the months ahead. [end recording]

FALA Troops Report Military Gains in Lunda Sul

*MB0806135193 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo
Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 8 Jun 93*

[Text] The daring Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] troops, the renowned National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] red berets, continue to score major victories on the battlefield in Lunda Sul Province. Seven Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] soldiers were confirmed killed, including a mercenary wearing a sergeant's stripes by the name of (Jose Kandenge), born in Shaba, Republic of Zaire. Our forces also captured assorted war materiel in that operation along the Saurimo-Mona Quimbundo road on 6 June. Muti Iacavela, the Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel correspondent in the area, reports:

[Begin Iacavela recording] The army of Jose Eduardo dos Santos, that Sao Tomean chieftain who is the civilian commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA], continues to score defeats. At about 0530 [0430 GMT] on 6 June, the glorious, revolutionary, and patriotic FALA forces attacked two FAPLA battalions along the road between Saurimo and Mona Quimbundo. Those troops were trying to steal the people's possessions in Nangambo village. After two hours of fighting, the enemy left seven soldiers confirmed killed on the ground, including 27-year-old Sergeant Jose Kandenge, the son of Filomeno Kapenda and Maria Makanga, born in Shaba, Republic

of Zaire. He used to serve in the MPLA-PT's 7th Brigade. Our forces captured five AK-47 weapons, five shells for 60mm mortars, one shell for an 82mm mortar, and large quantities of assorted ammunition. [end recording]

UNITA Team Chief Says Observers 'Partial' to MPLA

*MB0906072493 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo
Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 9 Jun 93*

[Text] A high ranking National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] team is currently visiting Washington, the U.S. capital, to explain the situation in Angola in the wake of the Luanda massacres of October and November of last year. That delegation, which includes UNITA Health Minister Dr. Carlos Veiga Morgado, Economy Minister Dr. Fatima Roque, and Jose Baptista, started holding talks with Pentagon officials yesterday evening.

In his first statement to the U.S. media, Dr. Morgado harshly criticized what he described as Portugal's military cooperation with Eduardo dos Santos' government. The UNITA health minister also criticized the observers to the Abidjan peace talks. He blamed them for the failure at the talks because, as Dr. Morgado said, quote, the observers remained partial to the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party, unquote.

Valentim Discusses Talks, Chances for Peace

*MB0506192493 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo
Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 5 Jun 93*

[Interview with Dr. Jorge Valentim, information secretary of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, by unidentified Portuguese RDP radio correspondent in Brussels on 4 June—recorded]

[Text] [Unidentified correspondent] With us in Brussels, the capital of Belgium, is Dr. Jorge Valentim of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. He heads a UNITA delegation which will tour European and African countries.

Dr. Valentim, the first question is when will there be peace in Angola?

[Valentim] The Angolan people need peace. We are determined to do everything so that we can attain peace in our country as quickly as possible. We believe that the solution to the Angolan problem is a political one. We are ready to resume talks, but the next round should be better organized.

[Correspondent] So, what went wrong in Abidjan?

[Valentim] Well, we reached accords on several points. However, fundamental issues have not yet been overcome, namely the question of the blue helmets. We insist that one cannot speak of peace in Angola before reaching a cease-fire. A cease-fire requires the deployment of blue

helmets. There is a great ambiguity: The position of certain countries is equivocal. So, we are demanding the presence of blue helmets in order to cease fire in Angola.

Other issues include the problem of the armed forces and UNITA's participation at the central, provincial, and local government levels. Until now the government has not given any concrete explanation about UNITA's participation in government institutions.

A more serious issue concerns a document that the government circulated among several diplomatic and government circles. The document is centered on the destruction of UNITA. It was issued on the 15th. [as heard] While we were negotiating, the government was preparing its plan to destroy UNITA. Militarily, by carrying out massive bombings of civilians and military personnel. Politically, by isolating UNITA and creating riots and even preventing elections. The plan also encouraged certain compatriots who now say they have formed a puppet UNITA wing which is in the service of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]. It is UNITA- (?Democratic). The MPLA intends to work with this UNITA wing in order to destroy the true UNITA. Diplomatically, the plan included a number of campaigns.

So, we have before us two completely different plans. One, which includes the negotiations in which we believe. The other is a plan designed to destroy UNITA.

You will have a copy of that document which we will release in Portugal today.

[Correspondent] But the issue is that UNITA and the MPLA have been accusing each other of not giving in. This went on for almost a month and a half in Abidjan. Right now [words indistinct] talks. How and when will the sides reach an agreement?

[Valentim] If we examine the negotiations, you will realize that we were the most realistic, active and pragmatic. We went to the talks with a practical solution that could resolve the Angolan situation.

[Correspondent] What situation?

[Valentim] Opting for the suspension of clashes. A war that lasted for 16 years cannot be stopped as if it were a computer. It has to be stopped gradually. We explained that the suspension of hostilities meant halting clashes in (?Angola). Troops would be confined to barracks and there would be no clashes. A verification commission would be established. An atmosphere of trust, understanding and hope would be created throughout Angola. Prisoners would be released. Also, humanitarian assistance would be extended throughout the Angolan territory and not only to certain areas.

[Correspondent] What did the government say about this?

[Valentim] It launched its propaganda. I would like to be quite clear about it: It is a demagogic propaganda campaign in that it states that we were not ready to end the war and that we wanted to gain time. They wanted to discuss a cease-fire at once. The observers supported the government's idea.

We said that that was unrealistic because the world has already faced similar situations. That is not how to stop a war. Since they insisted, we discussed the cease-fire issue. Actually, we believed that the cease-fire should be discussed in two stages: The first phase dealt with the suspension of hostilities and the second phase would begin with the arrival of blue helmets, who would deal with more complex operations. People did not understand our position [words indistinct] and gradually we agreed with a number of points. In the end, there were 37 points that had been agreed upon. We reached agreement on most issues, but when we dealt with the issue of moving forces and the true cease-fire, there was neither [words indistinct] for a cease-fire nor a balanced cease-fire concept. They began demanding the withdrawal of UNITA troops from the cities.

That meant that the MPLA had two agendas: On the one hand, it tried to block the negotiations and seek U.S. recognition. On the other hand, the MPLA wanted to prove that UNITA had no goodwill. They have been recognized, but there is no peace in Angola.

In view of that, we want the next round of talks to be better organized. I would like to stress that in the next round of talks the referee and the linesmen should not play soccer. The soccer federation should be watching with neutrality and the spectators should applaud everyone. We no longer want a game in which one of the teams plays against five teams.

[Correspondent] So, in your opinion [words indistinct], a better organized meeting for peace in Angola?

[Valentim] (I am proposing) the following: Preliminary meetings should be held. For instance, the United Nations is mediating. The secretary general should hold bilateral contacts through his representative in order to understand the complexity of issues to be overcome. (There should be) preliminary meetings in preparation for the real round of talks so that when we go to the talks the groundwork has been prepared. All we will have to do then will be to draw conclusions and take positive steps toward peace.

[Correspondent] When and where does UNITA want the meeting to take place?

[Valentim] Well, we are not the mediators. We are simply showing the way to negotiations and the complexity of the Angolan problem, and our determination. It is possible to attain peace in Angola and we are determined to reach peace for Angola. It is up to the secretary general to decide when the next rounds of talks will be held.

[Correspondent] What about the venue of the meetings?

[Valentim] That depends on the mediators. We think that the meetings should be planned and the world should believe that peace will be attained in Angola, though not under the current framework.

There is a military delegation in Portugal which is trying to recruit mercenaries and other persons to go to Angola and create confusion. We do not want the delegation to be successful in Portugal. [Chief of Staff] Joao de Matos, General Higino [Carneiro] and another soldiers are in Portugal.

[Correspondent] Will your delegation go to Portugal?

[Valentim] We have had many invitations. We have stopped over in Brussels on our way from Angola. There are no direct flights to other capitals. We will return (to Brussels) in order to hold official talks. First, we will visit the FRG. Afterward, we will go to Italy and France. We want to have serious and far-reaching talks in order to find peace. We would like to brief the European countries about the complexity of the problem and our commitment to resolve the Angolan problem. We believe that what is wrong is the method used to restore peace in Angola.

[Correspondent] Will the UNITA delegation visit Portugal?

[Valentim] We will go to Portugal at the right time and with pleasure. We have close and historical ties with the Portuguese people. Meanwhile, we hope that the Portuguese Government will be as neutral as possible regarding the Angolan problem. We are worried about certain pro-Luanda lobbies in Portugal. They have gone somewhat (over board). We regard it as a risk. The Portuguese Government cannot side with the Luanda government. The latter does not stand for democratic and national reconciliation.

[Correspondent] Which African countries will you visit?

[Valentim] We are scheduled to visit almost all African countries, but I do not know whether we will have time to visit all of them. I can say that we will visit Nigeria, Morocco, Togo and others.

[Correspondent] We are now going to discuss another issue. The UN Security Council has condemned UNITA for its attitude in Abidjan for refusing to end war. What comments do you have on this?

[Valentim] That is what we mean by linesmen and referees who play soccer. All observers who were in Abidjan should show our lack of goodwill. We were the most active participants and had proposals for peace. We were the ones who continued with the meeting. The meeting had been deadlocked [preceding word in English] for a long time. We even reached the stage where we were acting like mediators, contacting everyone in order to unblock the situation. It was the government which lacked the goodwill. The government

had diplomatic support, about which I do not intend to elaborate, in order not to poison the atmosphere.

There should be referees and linesmen who do not play soccer, otherwise the teams in the field will not play, so to speak. There should be two teams: Benfica and Sporting [Portuguese soccer teams]. There should be a referee and linesmen X and Y [words indistinct] play the game. That is the crux of the matter. We see that the Security Council is being influenced by reports which have nothing to do with the UN secretary general. There are already condemnations in the offing aimed at appeasing certain circles. That only puts negotiations and peace at stake in Angola.

[Correspondent] Dr. Valentim, the Security Council is a competent forum.

[Valentim] I have studied the functioning of the United Nations. It is a competent forum, but the Security Council acts in accordance with those that are represented in it. I am not discussing whether the Security Council is a competent forum. Portugal can also influence the Security Council. So, let us ask the Portuguese representatives in Abidjan to organize a debate in Portugal to find out why have we been condemned at the United Nations. The same applies to the United States and Russia. I am not saying that those at the Security Council represent the entire views of the peoples of their respective countries. The mediators should also air their views and say whether they agree with that resolution.

[Correspondent] Do you mean that the MPLA is [words indistinct] with the Security Council?

[Valentim] Well, I am talking about the [words indistinct]. The MPLA has many godparents and perhaps they are not briefing the public opinion correctly.

[Correspondent] Does UNITA not have godparents?

[Valentim] The ones we have are not involved in this matter.

[Correspondent] So, you are losing the diplomatic war?

[Valentim] No. We are in Brussels and have been welcomed here. If you ask the Belgian Government, you might get a different view. Proof of that is that we are going to visit a number of countries and will be welcomed.

[Correspondent] Another issue is Margaret Anstee. She has been widely commented on the UNITA radio. She will be replaced by a former Mali foreign minister. What is your view on that?

[Valentim] Well, we have no differences of opinion with Ms. Anstee. In fact, I was on friendly terms with her during the Abidjan talks. We will comment at a later stage because we have not been officially informed about her replacement. Regardless, that is a decision made by

the secretary general and he will consult UNITA and the MPLA. We will have the opportunity then to comment on that issue.

Whoever is appointed to deal with the Angolan case, we want such an official to be neutral and to work for Angola. The situation in Angola is deeply complex. Let us not make mistakes by not knowing the sociological, economic, ethnic, military, and political issues at stake. Angolan problems cannot be overcome without being addressed squarely.

The Angolan war has nothing to do with the elections. It was the Luanda massacre. There are people who want to ignore that issue. The massacre was unacceptable. Had there been no battle for Huambo, UNITA would not be around today. The observers were chased from Malange under MPLA fire. We [words indistinct] the elections. We made a mistake because we should have prevented the elections from taking place because [words indistinct] there were the Riot Police and areas like Malange where UNITA could not conduct its propaganda campaign. The elections were completely fraudulent. There were massacres in Sumbe, Benguela, and Lobito. In Lubango, UNITA members were killed inside the compound of the UN Angola Verification Mission-2. People were also killed in Namibe, Cunene, Luena, Bie, and in other places [words indistinct] the person who will represent the secretary general will have our support. We would like that person to be neutral and impartial.

[Correspondent] How is humanitarian assistance being distributed?

[Valentim] Well, that is a disaster. There has never been a case like this before. Only people linked to the MPLA are entitled to aid. All that is left now is for the MPLA flag to be painted on the containers of relief aid.

There were people who tried to subvert UNITA areas for four months, using food as a weapon. The longer they take to distribute food, the sooner people will realize that food is being used as a political weapon. I think that the donors do not agree with this state of affairs.

Ms. Anstee's current plan has our support. Our representative in Switzerland attended the humanitarian conference and had a message from UNITA. Now, when food aid is mixed with blue helmets, we have a problem. If there are no blue helmets to ensure the cease-fire, how can they be in place to distribute olive oil, tomatoes and (?flour)? These are two different issues. Let us talk about humanitarian aid to all areas of the country, though this issue should not be mixed with the question of the blue helmets. In Abidjan, we have already discussed that blue helmets could not be deployed for lack of funds and because it was a difficult task. How is it easy to deploy them to distribute food? So, let us not confuse the Angolan and international public opinions.

We would like to appeal to Portugal and other countries not to send the so-called volunteers to Angola. They

should not leave for Angola with Mr. Matos. They should not go to work in Angola in the name of peace.

[Correspondent] The relief agencies [words indistinct] aircraft have been shot down in UNITA areas.

[Valentim] That is a lie. The aircraft do not go to UNITA areas because the MPLA does not allow them. They also support the MPLA. They fly to Caimbambo and Benguela, and have tried to go to Luena, an area that is controlled by the two sides. In Luena, the relief agencies feed MPLA soldiers and militants, though they do not go to UNITA areas. That is discrimination [words indistinct] they do not go to those areas for political reasons.

[Correspondent] Dr. Valentim, is the Angolan problem also ethnic?

[Valentim] It is a complex problem [words indistinct] people from the north and center have been killed. That is tribal genocide, ethnic cleansing. That should be condemned.

[Correspondent] How many people have already died in Angola?

[Valentim] Well, it depends. In Luanda alone, more than 20,000 people have died. There was complete silence about it. Now, we are seeing films about the Luanda massacres. Immoral soldiers were seen stepping on the stomach of UNITA's vice president and pulling his beard, and asking: Wake up. That was ugly, inhuman, rude, and wild. The Luanda television [words indistinct].

[Correspondent] What about Huambo? How many people have died there?

[Valentim] Because of famine?

[Correspondent] No, because of UNITA's intervention.

[Valentim] Many people have died. In Portugal people used to say that all the Portuguese had died in Huambo. They are alive and well and are surviving thanks to Angolan solidarity. The Angolans there should get a medal because they shared their food with the Portuguese and other foreigners.

[Correspondent] How is life in Huambo?

[Valentim] It is a struggle. People share the little food that they have grown under fire. There are very serious shortages of medicines. When there are no aspirins, we use roots that have the same effect. At least people are trying to survive. They prefer to live free than to be enslaved. So, they face the hardships with dignity [words indistinct] solidarity with other peoples.

[Correspondent] What is the area occupied by UNITA?

[Valentim] Occupied is the wrong term. There are areas under UNITA jurisdiction. It is over 80 percent of the Angolan territory.

[Correspondent] So they also face the same [words indistinct] hardships you have talked about?

[Valentim] Well, those are pretty normal hardships. They live happily and engage in traditional music which they had not done for a long time now.

[Correspondent] Will UNITA continue to conquer more areas?

[Valentim] It is not a question of conquering more areas. The MPLA wants to destroy UNITA and we do not want to be massacred. We are like those in World War II who would rather fight, like the Poles who joined the British air force or the Jews who took up arms instead of going to the gas chambers. We would rather resist.

[Correspondent] Is the U.S. Government recognition of the Angolan Government a UNITA defeat?

[Valentim] We have taken note of that. We would only like to inform the public that relations between the U.S. Government and people and UNITA remain excellent.

[Correspondent] A few days ago, UNITA's representative in New York was summoned and warned that if UNITA touched U.S. interests and property in Angola, there would be [words indistinct].

[Valentim] That is MPLA slander. There are reports of a document that they are drafting, stating that we are against Western interests. That is false. I would like to state very clearly that the oil companies are safe and can operate with UNITA. There should be no illusions. UNITA will not leave Soyo. If the government tries to take Soyo, we will return.

[Correspondent] Who has bombed Soyo then?

[Valentim] That is part of MPLA's propaganda. Is Soyo really burning? Is it only burning in a few areas where the MPLA [words indistinct]?

[Correspondent] But is Soyo not burning?

[Valentim] I am telling you that it is not. If that is the government's intention, then it should say so. [sentence as heard] As long as we remain in Soyo, we will protect the installations. We want to cooperate with the oil companies and the latter should react positively to our invitation.

[Correspondent] Dr. Valentim, how could UNITA mobilize so many forces if it claimed during the preceding year of peace that its forces had been demobilized and weapons collected?

[Valentim] Well, how did the MPLA withdraw all its forces from the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, FAPLA, [words indistinct] to stage a coup before elections were held? Whereas people do not want to be massacred, they prefer to fight. This is a people's resistance going on because people do not want to die like in Luanda.

[Correspondent] What about the war materiel?

[Valentim] Well [words indistinct] the weapons are there. They are the same weapons being used to uphold freedom.

[Correspondent] Will you get more weapons?

[Valentim] No. In fact in Abidjan, we even challenged the Russians and the Americans to tell us if their satellites had seen any aircraft delivering weapons or mercenaries to UNITA? They all kept quiet. The MPLA government could not contradict us. We challenged them during the first session. They were all in the room [words indistinct] the truth is that the Angolans will not fold their arms.

[Correspondent] How did you manage to leave Huambo? Do you live in Huambo?

[Valentim] Not only in Huambo. I was the one who took the journalists to Angola. We were on the streets of Huambo.

[Correspondent] But UNITA has no air force.

[Valentim] UNITA is intelligent. If it does not have an air force, it hires aircraft and vehicles.

[Correspondent] And to leave Huambo?

[Valentim] [Words indistinct] the airliner that flew me to Belgium is not Angolan. I paid for my ticket.

[Correspondent] Precisely. You used the money from areas controlled, as you said...

[Valentim, interrupting] From Angola. I am an Angolan. As an Angolan, I am entitled to Angola's wealth. The money found in the pockets of certain [words indistinct]. Look, Eduardo dos Santos' diamond mine is now controlled by the Angolan people.

[Correspondent] Now it is UNITA that controls it.

[Valentim] It is the Lusamba diamond mine, the biggest in Angola. It used to be operated by Eduardo dos Santos and his Brazilian partner. Now, it is the Angolan people who are operating it.

[Correspondent] Under UNITA control.

[Valentim] [Words indistinct] there used to be a diamond mine controlled by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

[Correspondent] How long will it take to reconstruct Angola?

[Valentim] Let us talk about the liberation of the Angolan people. That is what matters. When Europe fought against Nazism it did not count how many houses were falling apart. What mattered for them was the liberation of Europe. There was not a single house standing in Rotterdam. Today, Rotterdam is the most beautiful European city.

[Correspondent] Well, Dr. Valentim, I would like to thank you for your interview with RDP International. It will be heard throughout the world, including Africa. Finally, I would like to know the condition of the Portuguese living under UNITA control, imprisoned by UNITA?

[Valentim] Would you like to repeat your question because there is a word that I did not understand very well.

[Correspondent] I would like to know the whereabouts of the Portuguese reportedly detained by UNITA.

[Valentim] The word, detained. We are no policemen. They have always been in Angola and are still living in Angola. They are not detained. There are no jails. Some of you used to say that they had died and that they were detained. I did not use the word detention. They are not in detention. They are in Angola and we hope that they are enjoying their lives. We hope that there will be better relations once conditions improve.

[Correspondent] Where does UNITA President Jonas Savimbi live?

[Valentim] He is living in Angola and in good shape, under the protection of the people. Before I left, I met the president. I am always in touch with him. He is in good health and always on the forefront of the defense of the Angolan people's freedom.

[Correspondent] Angola will not have peace through war.

[Valentim] Well, the ongoing war is to uphold freedom. That is the reason Western peoples fought against fascism and Nazism. Now that we are faced with genocide, history would write our names in the darkest colors if we agreed to die without a fight. We ought to resist. In doing so we will be regarded as an exemplary people. We are for peace. Let us be serious about the talks. The MPLA plan to liquidate UNITA should be shelved and not encouraged by certain countries.

[Correspondent] Thank you very much for your interview.

[Valentim] Greetings to all Portuguese friends.

Lesotho

King Letsie III Addresses Opening of National Assembly

MB0506113393 Maseru Radio Lesotho in English 0500 GMT 5 Jun 93

[Text] His majesty King Letsie III says the peaceful, free, and fair elections in the country, unanimously acclaimed as such by international observers, have ushered in a period of hope in the stability and prosperity of this country. His majesty said Lesotho has gone through a

remarkable democratic exercise that has been witnessed anywhere on the African continent. [sentence as heard]

His majesty said this yesterday when giving his main speech during the official opening of the National Assembly. He said Lesotho was fortunate for having received generous material support from the international community, which contributed to the success of Lesotho's democratic venture.

His majesty said his recently elected government has proclaimed the policy of national reconciliation in order to heal the wounds inflicted on the people by past events, and also to unite this once-divided nation.

He said in pursuit of that noble objective his government has extended a hand of friendship to opposition political parties so that they can play a constructive role in the affairs of the nation through proper representation in the Senate and the Council of State.

His majesty said his government is committed to a principle of upholding fundamental human rights as enshrined in the country's constitution, and a democratic system of government characterized by a strict constitution and separation of powers between the monarchy and the head of government, who must be accountable to a democratically elected government.

His majesty said it is a healthy person who is able to contribute to the development of his or her country, and as such government should accord health a very high priority. On the question of education, he said his government will take the necessary steps to upgrade the standard of education in the country.

His majesty pointed out that his government will work towards the legal right of workers, adding that the government will fulfill this by encouraging the formation of trade unions, which will play an important role of protecting the basic rights of all workers in Lesotho.

The fourth Parliament of the Kingdom of Lesotho was opened yesterday when new members were sworn in as members of the National Assembly and the Senate. At the National Assembly Mr. (Juwana Sekhamane), who won the C-Point Number 25 constituency, was sworn in as a member of Parliament, while six principal chiefs of (Ra Mabannta), (Rote), Taung, (Ma Kgwakgweng), (Di Kgoele), and (Pamung) were also sworn in as members of the Senate.

In the National Assembly the Speaker, Dr. J. T. Kolane, made some announcements involving the election of the leader of the House, chief whip, and other committees, which must be elected soon to ensure efficient running of the affairs of the House. He appealed to the media not to misinterpret what is being said in the National Assembly, as this might bear undesirable consequences to the media personnel who take lightly the proceedings of the House.

Council Warns Against Undemocratic Methods To Uphold Peace

MB0406115293 Maseru Radio Lesotho in English 0500 GMT 4 Jun 93

[Text] The Lesotho Government should be careful not to employ undemocratic methods to uphold peace and stability in democratic Lesotho.

This warning was made on behalf of 12 nongovernmental organizations at a press conference, by the president of the Lesotho Council of Nongovernmental Organizations, LCN, Mr. Zwayi Santo. The 12 are members of the Democracy and Human Rights Commission of LCN that considered in March that Lesotho's elections were free and fair. Mr. Santo said that in countering the acts that are being carried out to disrupt peace, the government should act responsibly and open free dialogue with the parties that are challenging the outcome of elections. He said nongovernmental organizations were assured by the general conduct during elections that Basotho aspired to peace and stability.

He said, once that peace was assured nongovernmental organizations would resume the agenda of addressing the social and economic problems in this country.

Mozambique

UNOMOZ Official Views Troops Demobilization Process

MB0806183793 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1100 GMT 8 Jun 93

[From the "Channel Africa Report" program]

[Text] The United Nations plans for the demobilization of Mozambican troops includes a social adjustment program to help the soldiers adapt to civilian life. Piet Kruger is a coordinator in the Unomoz [UN Operations in Mozambique] program to demobilize government and rebel troops. Brett Davidson spoke to Mr. Kruger in Maputo.

[Begin recording] [Kruger] The main concern at the moment, of course, is that the [word indistinct] of the demobilization process is taking place in the proper way. There are quite a number of things to organize before demobilization can take place. There has been some specific assembly areas demarcated where the soldiers will be demobilized. The whole process there is expected to take about two to three months, during which time they will be registered. They will also be asked whether they will want to go on any specialized course; whether they will want to go on any specialized training, undergo training; whether they want to go back to their villages where they originally come from. And once all this information has been processed can we only start to release the demobilized (?proper) camps. [sentence as heard]

[Davidson] How many soldiers are we talking about?

[Kruger] It's not so sure at the moment, but we are working on between 80 to 100 thousand soldiers. Then we also have to remember that the new army will still need to be established, but it would consist of 30,000 people this time—15,000 from Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] and 15,000 from the government.

[Davidson] You also said a lot of these soldiers are very young?

[Kruger] Yes, there are quite a number of young soldiers. The estimate is that the ages range between 15 and in some case even 13 to about 30. But it's very difficult to determine exactly what the ages of the troops are.

[Davidson] Do you have specific plans for those young children. Have they had schooling while in the army, did they have the [word indistinct] education.

[Kruger] Yes, there are specific programs for them. They are known in the vernacular of the UN as the vulnerable groups. They fall under the vulnerable groups, and there are certain plans being made for them. UNICEF is also involved to see what can be done to assist with schooling and to assist these youngsters also towards taking up a meaningful life in the civilian society. Many of them do not know much of civilian life. [end recording]

Justice Minister Tables Prosecuting Judges Bill

MB0706202393 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 7 Jun 93

[Report from Maputo's Fourth Congress Hall by Radio Mozambique reporter Boaventura Mandlate]

[Text] The proceedings of the sixth Assembly of the Republic session resumed after the weekend break, with the placing of the Draft Law on the Institutionalization of Prosecuting Judges by Justice Minister Ossumane Ali Dauto.

The bill under discussion states that jurisdictional functions that should be observed during the early phase of a prosecution will be the responsibility of judicial magistrates appointed by prosecuting judges. The jurisdictional functions include the validity and upholding of detentions, decisions on provisional freedom, searches and seizure of objects and instruments of crime, the provisional application of security measures, the admission of [words indistinct] fines and legal taxation, and decisions on incidents relating to impediments, [words indistinct] false (?statements) and the mental incapacity of the defendant.

The draft law also states that in the judicial courts in provinces and districts, where criminal cases so justify, specialized departments will be established. Prosecuting judges will operate in such departments. In the absence of the latter, prosecution cases will be the responsibility of other judges [words indistinct]. It will be up to the

government to determine the creation of specialized departments and to provide them with a budget.

The draft law states that prosecuting judges will be (?selected) from among judicial magistrates of any rank. It states that in addition to the Office of the Public Prosecutor and Attorney General, (?criminal investigations) will be carried out by police directors, inspectors, and deputy inspectors of the Criminal Investigation Police [PIC], police commanding officers, district administrators, heads of administrative regions, and chairmen of the executive councils of locations where there are no police commanding officers. The draft law recommends that the Penal Code should state that except in cases of flagrante delicto, preventive detention should only be carried out with a mandate issued by a judge, the Office of the Public Prosecutor and Attorney General and other PIC official.

The Draft Law on the Institutionalization of Prosecuting Judges contains only seven articles. Judging from the debates that have been held, the law will not come into force soon because its existence is thought to be premature in view of the country's reality, notably the shortage of personnel and financial and equipment resources.

Namibia

Nujoma Gives State of Nation Address 8 Jun

MB0806180493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1719 GMT 8 Jun 93

[Text] Windhoek June 8 ⁸SAPA—Namibians had increased access to education, health services and general infrastructure since independence, President Sam Nujoma said in his state of the nation address to Parliament on Tuesday [8 June].

While the outlook for the key mining and fisheries industries was depressed this year, significant improvement was expected in 1994/5.

And there were encouraging signals in the manufacturing sector in terms of job creation and contribution to GDP, he said.

Government had begun creating new irrigation projects along Namibia's border rivers to grow fruit and vegetables and reduce dependence on food imports from South Africa.

The president said Namibia had matured as a democratic nation since independence, with a commitment to participatory development.

Education and health had taken 44.5 per cent of current expenditure in the 1993/4 budget because these were historically the most neglected areas.

Educational reform had seen implementation of a schools language policy, promotion of in-service teacher training and increases in school enrollment and the number of teachers and schools.

Government was committed to emphasising access to health services as a social right and its policy was to promote equitable resource distribution.

Progress had been made in expanding the physical health infrastructure and immunisation had increased.

Although Namibians' nutritional status had deteriorated due to drought, neo-natal, infant and under-five mortality rates had fallen since independence.

Progress had also been made in improving quality of life by supplying portable water, electricity and transport and telecommunication networks.

Work continued in housing provision, which government saw as a priority, GDP growth had remained above population growth on average, but government's concern was to facilitate continued growth and improve job creation.

Recently-announced manufacturing incentives had been well received. However, inward investment was still necessary and Namibia's own resources had to be mobilised for nation building.

Government had good reason to feel positive about job creation, Mr. Nujoma said. The number of registered companies had increased from 2,757 to 6,716 since 1989 and opportunities had been enhanced by developments in the mining, energy, fisheries, tourism and manufacturing sectors.

It was hoped that rationalisation of the public service could be completed by year end.

Mr. Nujoma said he was distressed by recent reports of racism, saying this was totally unacceptable. "We must redouble our efforts to eradicate this scourge."

Political freedom had helped the creation of a peaceful climate. He said he was glad Namibians increasingly thought of themselves as Namibians and not Afrikaners, Hereros, Namas, Caprivians etc.

The quality of the administration of justice had seen considerable improvement and government was expanding magistrates courts to cover the whole country. However, growth in the crime rate needed to be reduced, the president said.

S. Africa Allegedly Increases Troops at Walvis Bay

MB0706133593 Windhoek NEW ERA in Afrikaans 27 May-2 Jun 93 p 19

[Report by Alwyn Lubbe: "South Africa Denies Strengthening Troops at Harbor Town"]

[Text] Walvis Bay—Claims that the South African Defense Force (SADF) has increased its manpower by 90

men has been denied by the country's Joint Administration head, Carl von Hirschberg.

According to informed sources, since their arrival at the harbor town the soldiers have been stationed at Rooikop, the former headquarters of the SADF before and shortly after Namibia's independence.

Von Hirschberg further told NEW ERA that military matters do not form part of the Joint Administrative Council's mandate.

The sources further claim that the approximately 90 SADF troops arrived on 6 May on a military aircraft. The sources also expressed their displeasure at South Africa's strengthening of forces in the town. South Africa's military head in the town, Colonel Tas von Solms, denied the claims but added that 30 people arrived on 3 May. According to Solms the group includes civilians who are, among other things, making use of military transportation to visit family members.

Von Solms further says the SADF manpower has been drastically reduced but refused to provide a specific figure.

Von Solms says plans are in the pipeline to launch an operation clean-up at the Swartkoppies Shooting Range to, among other things, remove live ammunition, but he could not confirm whether additional manpower would be needed.

Since the beginning of the Sixties, Swartkoppies has been used for intensive shooting exercises and there is a possibility that there is a considerable amount of nonexplosive weaponry that must be removed.

Joint S. African, Angola Security Cooperation Viewed

MB0806090893 Windhoek Namibian Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0500 GMT 8 Jun 93

[Text] Preparations to facilitate cooperation between the governments of Angola, Namibia, and South Africa on security related matters are to start soon.

During discussions last Friday [4 Jun] the ministers of foreign affairs of the three countries agreed that the law enforcement authorities of the respective countries should investigate possibilities of cooperation in this regard.

Fields which have been identified for possible cooperation are matters related to the recruitment of mercenaries, cross-border movement of weapons, and illicit diamond dealing.

Namibian Foreign Affairs Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab told NBC [Namibian Broadcasting Corporation] News that he intends to brief the cabinet on the talks, which will decide on a course of action to implement the agreement. It will then be up to the law enforcement agencies to work out ways to tackle mutual problems.

Liberia

Catholic Church, UNICEF, Others Condemn Massacre

AB0806151093 Paris AFP in English 1324 GMT 8 Jun 93

[Excerpt] Monrovia, June 8 (AFP)—The Roman Catholic Church in Liberia Tuesday condemned the massacre of more than 300 civilians by men believed to be fighters of Charles Taylor's rebel National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL). Archbishop Michael Francis said in a statement: "The Catholic Church condemns the act without reservation, and holds the NPFL leader and his collaborators responsible for this deliberate destruction of human lives." "The massacre vividly portrays the true color of the NPFL as a terrorist organization that is determined to destroy and not construct the country," Francis said.

Taylor on Monday [7 June] denied responsibility for Saturday's [5 June] night-time massacre at a displaced persons' camp near Harbel, about 50 kilometres (some 30 miles) east of Monrovia, and instead blamed Liberian soldiers fighting alongside the Nigerian-led ECOMOG intervention force in Liberia.

In a related development, the local office of the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) here also "strongly condemned" the massacre on a Firestone plantation, which survivors attributed to about 30 guerrillas of the NPFL. "This act of terrorism is against all international laws of human rights and those responsible must end this type of violence," a UNICEF release said here Tuesday. The visiting UNICEF director for emergency programmes, Hans Narula, also called on all warring factions to cooperate with regional and international efforts to end "this war in which there can be no winners, but all Liberians are losers."

Condemnations have also come from student groups, including the University of Liberia Student Union (ULSU), and local human rights organizations. [passage omitted]

Nigeria

Electoral Commission Issues Guidelines on Accreditation

AB0806220093 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 8 Jun 93

[Text] The National Electoral Commission [NEC] is to accredit 3,000 journalists to cover the June 12 presidential election. NEC's director of public affairs, Mr. Tony Iredia, who announced that at a news briefing, said all NEC offices had been given guidelines on the accreditation procedures. Correspondent Amos Gbemian has the report:

[Gbemian] Mr. Tony Iredia said priority would be given to political correspondents who had covered NEC and election processes all along. He explained that the decision to restrict the number of journalists is to discourage the upsurge of journalists on the eve of the election. The director of public affairs warned journalists not accredited to stay clear of (?polling zones), which are 200 meters from the polling booths. Mr. Iredia added that no media identification card will be accepted, except the specially designed accreditation cards signed by the NEC Chairman Professor Humphrey Nwosu. He advised media practitioners to avoid sensational reports, urging them to report accurately facts of the elections. Mr. Tony Iredia stressed that NEC would not accept piecemeal announcement of election results, adding that addition of votes is a collation process which only the NEC is empowered to do so.

[Begin Iredia recording] So, gentlemen, please, as much as possible, let us avoid publication of any result until it is ready, as much as possible. We all know the implication of this. It is not as if those of us who are dishing out these guidelines are unaware of what happens elsewhere. You can tell me that in America, they can tell you Clinton led yesterday by ... [changes thought] That is America. This place is Nigeria. In America, the man who has been leading, if he loses at the end, people will believe. In Nigeria, if the man who has been leading does not win, it will be argued that it has been rigged. [end recording]

The accreditation of journalists covering the presidential elections starts tomorrow.

Presidential Candidates Debate Policies

AB0906092593

[Editorial Report] Lagos NTA Television Network in English at 1900 GMT on 6 June begins live broadcast of a two-hour debate by the two presidential candidates in the 12 June presidential elections—Bashorun Moshood Kashimawo Olawale Abiola for the Social Democratic Party [SDP] and Bashir Othman Tofa for the National Republican Convention [NRC].

The moderator welcomes the audience to what he describes as a "historic live presidential debate, the first of its kind on Nigerian television, and the third program in our series, Election '93." After introducing his two guests and the six supporters from each of the parties who will question the candidates, the moderator emphasizes that the debate will be essentially based on the economic aspect of the country's development, adding "such is the severity of Nigeria's economic crisis that a future president will have to confront them head on if he wants to succeed."

The first candidate to speak is Candidate Abiola who is asked a question on the Structural Adjustment Program [SAP]. He makes it clear right from the beginning that "SAP is not an SDP policy. SAP is a policy of the Federal

Military Government. They prosecuted it like a crusade." He goes on to state that SDP has its own economic policy that will really deal with the issue of excessive money supply that causes inflation.

On his part, NRC Candidate Tofa says SAP is not a bad thing in itself, but that the problem with it in Nigeria is that it was badly implemented, saying one needs "to ensure that we pick those aspects of SAP that worked and refine them and get them working, and throw away those that cannot work." On how Candidate Tofa intends to revive the value of the naira within 100 days of assuming office, he says he intends to do so mainly through the cautious and careful manipulation of the supply and demand mechanism that will beat down inflation and thus make the naira strong.

On agriculture, SDP Candidate Abiola says: "My policy on agriculture is to more than double efforts on food production. I went into farming purely to make sure that Nigerians do not starve. I will put a lot of energy behind that. In addition to that, I will encourage private business people to go into farming, by giving them a 10-year tax holding, the ability to write off all their losses indefinitely, really." He says his government will make heavy equipment available on loan.

For his part, NRC Candidate Tofa says agriculture "has to play a key role," adding "we have to diversify our economy and agriculture must be one of those aspects of our life that we have to give tremendous emphasis to because it has a lot to do with our security. So, food security is very important." He says there is the need to provide good feeder roads for the evacuation of farm produce from the rural to the urban areas. He says: "We will have to go on and encourage cottage industries, agro-allied industries not just for local production and local consumption, but also for export."

On the call by individuals and groups for a national conference to discuss Nigeria's problems, NRC Candidate Bashir Tofa says such calls are being made because of frustration, adding that "by the grace of God, the moment we come into being as a government on 27 August, we will know exactly what to do. That is just a matter of removing frustration."

On the candidates' stand on the Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group [ECOMOG], SDP Candidate Abiola says: "Nigeria rose up like a colossus to the challenge of disintegration of a sister African country. They did it not to enforce peace but to impose it." He suggests that if there is no solution to the Liberian crisis by 27 August, he will "intensify action to ensure that the United Nations picks up the bill for the operation."

For his part, NRC Candidate Tofa says the role of Nigeria in ECOMOG is commendable because the country took its rightful place as a leader among African nations. He says if Nigeria is to "present that kind of leadership role not only in ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] but in Africa, then

Nigeria must also continue to take that responsibility. I have rejected the idea of withdrawing our forces out of Liberia because that will not be exemplary; that will not be the kind of leadership that we wish to exhibit, and that should not be the kind of Nigeria that we need to project."

On whether he will probe the military if elected into power, the NRC presidential candidate says he is not going to probe anybody, adding there are more pressing problems to deal with in the country, such as the economy. He says if elected "probity will be the order of the day." On this same topic, the SDP presidential candidate says "it is a wasteful exercise."

On foreign policy priorities, the NRC presidential candidate says he will try to make Nigeria play its role as a responsible participant in world activities, and that he will try to hold the name of Nigeria in good light. He says he will "uphold all the obligations that have been bilaterally entered by this government and previous governments." For his part, SDP Candidate Abiola says he will maximize the good name that Nigeria has throughout the world. He will fight drug trafficking, "with the view to ensuring that all those behind this illicit and diabolical trade are dealt with before they destroy the minds of our youths."

Togo

Parties Hail Decision To Postpone Elections

AB0806123093 Lome Radio Lome in French 1900
GMT 5 Jun 93

[Excerpts] Following the postponement of the elections and the plan to hold negotiations in Ouagadougou, we have received some statements from political associations and groups. First, we received a statement from the Coordinating Committee of New Forces read here by its spokesman, Issifou Tablou:

[Begin recording] After analyzing the current political developments in Togo, the National Coordinating Committee of New Forces hereby makes the following statement:

1. After the postponement of the elections announced a few days ago, it is only fair for the Togolese people to hope for a suitable solution to the current crisis. The New Forces rightly appreciate the reasons behind the postponement, particularly if the initiative leads to finding a final solution for guaranteeing peace in our country.

2. The New Forces hereby express satisfaction over the fact that such developments in the political situation could be the beginning of a happy outcome to Prime Minister Koffigoh's policy of consultations for reaching consensus, a policy he has been pursuing patiently and courageously in spite of difficulties and moments of confusion. [passage omitted]

The New Forces hereby call for mobilization and participation of all people of goodwill to safeguard this responsible political trend, and the solidarity initiated in Togo by rural and urban dwellers.

Issued in Lome on 4 June 1993 by the National Coordinating Committee of New Forces [passage omitted] [end recording]

Here now is the viewpoint of Issifou Kantchaki, chairman of the Alliance of Democrats for the Republic [ADR] on the same issue:

[Begin recording] [Kantchaki] The decision to postpone the elections and to go on to organize negotiations among the various factions involved in the Togolese crisis can only be received with joy by the ADR. [passage omitted]

[Unidentified reporter] You referred to those who will participate in the Ouagadougou negotiations. Should we conclude that the ADR will not take part in these negotiations since it does not belong to the presidential group or to the Collective of Democratic Opposition-II?

[Kantchaki] Up until this very moment, the ADR has not received any official or unofficial invitation to take part in the Ouagadougou negotiations. I would like to say that this is the beginning of the bipolarization of future politics in Togo. People tend to forget the silent majority. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Presidential Candidate Interviewed on Elections

AB0706214293 Lome Radio Lome in French 1230
GMT 7 Jun 93

[Text] When it was announced that the elections had been postponed and that there were prospects of fresh discussions, people welcomed the idea with relief. By postponing the elections, President Eyadema had wanted to give the democratic opposition a new opportunity to take part in national affairs. There is now a ray of hope after a long crisis period. In this climate of mutual understanding, Kwami Jacques Amouzou, a candidate in the forthcoming presidential elections, gives his views on the longstanding crisis.

[Begin recording] [Amouzou] The crisis arose because the July 1991 sovereign national conference deviated: It dwelt too much on the past instead of preparing a strategy for the future. There were too many mistakes in language and attitude. In my view, democracy does not

mean insults and slander. Democracy means the exchange of ideas; it constitutes a place where people exchange their opinions mutually; it is an everyday and lifelong school where one must have the modesty to learn from others by avoiding to transform oneself into a perpetual giver of lessons. This deviation has finally led to the eruption of this strike which will soon be entering its seventh month. If things were to pick up in Togo today, I think it would take a minimum of three to five years for our economy to fully take off again.

[Unidentified reporter] After several months of crisis, a ray of hope appeared at the horizon with the forthcoming discussions to be held in Ouagadougou. As a presidential candidate, are you not somewhat apprehensive of your performance in the elections considering that you are not very well known to the people and that other candidates will register?

[Amouzou] First of all, I must point out that if there are indeed discussions to be held in Ouagadougou, I am in favor of them. It is a good idea because it is better to talk than to fight. Now, you say that I am not well known. That is true; it could be a liability but at the same time it could also be an asset. One could be known for bad or good reasons. I have been in the field for a long time, but you say that I am not known. But I know that I am known and will be better known at an opportune time before the elections. In the electoral code, which I have read at length, it is not stipulated anywhere that there is a limit to the number of candidates. There could be a single candidate or about a dozen of them. It is the people who choose. I will make myself known to those who do not know me. At any rate, the newspapers are there to make me known and they are doing so quickly. That is good. I thank them for that.

[Reporter] Some people claim you are close to the prime minister. Is that true?

[Amouzou] What does it mean to be close to someone? Does it mean that you should not insult him or that you should not speak ill of him. I have never insulted anyone. I know the prime minister and he is known to everybody. I knew him before he became prime minister. Is this what is meant by being close to the prime minister? In any case, I do not receive orders from the prime minister. I am independent, both in mind and action.

[Reporter] So, are you hopeful for the elections?

[Amouzou] Would I be standing if I were not? [end recording]

**END OF
FICHE
DATE FILMED**

10 JUNE 1993

